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Iraqi prisoners sitting with their faces covered after having surrendered near the border in Saudi Arabia. Egyptian troops guarded them.

## Republican Guard Resists Hammering

By Patrick E. Tyler

WASHINGTON — After nearly three weeks of heavy bombing, U.S. and allied military forces in the Gulf have not substantially weakened the combat effectiveness of Iraq's elite Republican Guard, a well-entrenched "strategic reserve" in northern Kuwait and southern Iraq, according to Pentagon officials.

Despite projections by the air force that it could reduce the fighting capability of Iraqi forces by 50 percent in the opening weeks of the war, military officials said the strategic reserve force, about 10 divisions of Republican Guard and army tank units, is substantially intact with well-dispersed underground depots and supply lines.

Tank and artillery losses are in the "low hundreds," the officials said, and up to six months' worth of supplies have been salted away in thousands of small depots that cannot be targeted by allied bombers.

In addition, the B-52 bombing campaign against the Republican Guard positions has not been very effective against such "point" targets as tanks and artillery pieces. Point targets are those that must be hit directly in order to be destroyed.

So far even the latest cluster munitions have shown a mixed performance because of the wide dispersal of Iraqi armor and personnel and the sand-bag fortifications protecting them.

The officials said some of the spectacular bombing successes reported by military commanders were important, such as the explosion last week of an ammunition dump that the allied commander, General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, compared to a volcano. But they said those results did not have an effect on the fighting capability of already well-supplied Iraqi forces.

## French Assess Damage at 30%

Reuters

RIYADH — Allied bombing has cut the effectiveness of Iraq's Republican Guard by about 30 percent, the commander of French forces in the Gulf said Wednesday.

It was the first time an allied commander in the Gulf war had quantified damage inflicted on the 150,000-member force, and it was at odds with reports quoting Pentagon officials who believe that the elite force remains largely intact.

The French commander, General Michel Roquejeoffre said in the Saudi capital, "You can reckon that the Republican Guard has been diminished by around at least 30 percent."

The fighting capability of the Republican Guard after more than two weeks of saturation bombing is likely to be a crucial factor in any decision by President George Bush to

See DAMAGE, Page 4

[General Thomas W. Kelly, chief of operations for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, disputed the analysis of the unnamed officials.

"We certainly don't believe that," he said at a briefing in Washington on Wednesday. "We believe there has been damage done."

[He added that it was difficult and dangerous to quantify the extent of such damage and that it would be unwise to let the enemy know allied assessment of the damage.]

A military official with access to detailed bomb damage assessment information from the war zone said of President Saddam Hussein: "By my personal estimate, in spite of the massive interdiction campaign, we have not reduced his ability to supply his theater forces below his rate of consuming those supplies. So it has not been necessary for him to start feeding on his in-place stocks."

"It is still, substantially, the fighting force it was," the official said. "And I have every reason to believe that the Republican Guard can still be employed as an effective fighting force and it has not yet been substantially degraded. That is not to say air power has failed, but there is still a lot of work to do."

The official said "nobody in his right mind" in the military hierarchy believes allied forces have cut the fighting capability of Mr. Hussein's forces in half. Pentagon officials said there is significant aerial bombing to be done to reach a 50-percent reduction in Iraqi fighting strength, but would offer no time estimate.

Military officials said the air force assessment of how long it would take to cut Iraq's ground fighting strength by 50 percent has been affected by bad weather delays and the diversion of allied air forces to the hunt for mobile Scud missile launchers.

"The professional guys in the air force never dreamed it could be done as fast as the public was led to believe," a Pentagon official said.

The Iraqi Air Force has been damaged significantly, meaning that when the Republican Guard comes out of fortified positions to fight, they will be exposed by their lack of air cover, but will retain close-in anti-aircraft capabilities.

Pentagon officials have not tried to estimate loss of life from the bombings because satellite photographs cannot show casualties inside bunkers and other fortifications. But their estimate

See GUARD, Page 4

## Baker Warns of Costly Battles With 'Many Casualties,' Vows U.S. Help in Rebuilding Iraq

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d said Wednesday that forcing Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait would be very costly on the battlefield.

"The military actions now under way necessarily involve many casualties, great hardships and growing fears for the future," Mr. Baker said in testimony to the House Foreign Affairs Committee. "Tough times lie ahead."

He said the United States was trying to wage "a just war in a just way," trying to minimize civilian casualties and damage to religious and cultural sites.

"The task is formidable," he said, "and no one should underestimate Saddam's military capabilities."

Mr. Baker did not predict how long it may take to force Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait, nor did he hint when an allied ground offensive might begin. But he vowed to maintain the drive to expel President Saddam Hussein's troops.

"This dangerous and brutal dictator must be stopped, and he must be stopped now," he said.

Mr. Baker also outlined for the first time in some detail ideas for a postwar peace in the Middle East, saying that the U.S.-led coalition would aid Iraq in reconstruction efforts after the Gulf war ends.

"The secure and prosperous fu-

ture everyone hopes to see in the Gulf must include Iraq," he said. "The time of reconstruction and recovery should not be the occasion for vengeful actions against a nation forced to war by a dictator's ambition," he said.

Mr. Baker also suggested Iraq could play a role in peacemaking once the fighting was over.

The secretary cited these postwar objectives:

• Help from the U.S.-led coalition in the reconstruction of Iraq.

• New regional security arrangements, including Iraq and Iran.

• The departure of U.S. ground forces from the Arabian Peninsula, possibly to be replaced by a permanent ground force under the Gulf Cooperation Council.

• Regional arms-control measures.

• Renewed U.S. commitment to ending the Israeli-Palestinian dispute.

A key postwar goal would be greater stability for the Gulf region, and the Gulf Cooperation Council would be expected to take the lead in "building a reinforcing network of new and strengthened security ties," Mr. Baker said. The council consists of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Oman.

Mr. Baker's testimony appeared aimed at calming the fears of some

governments, including the Soviet Union, that have expressed worry about the damage inflicted by U.S.-led air attacks on Iraq.

The secretary said allied troops were putting themselves in danger to minimize the risk to innocent lives.

He said the Iraqi leader, in "shocking contrast," was attacking

logical weapons will have the most severe consequences," he said.

He did not say what actions the United States might take in such circumstances. "They could be both political and military," Mr. Baker said, hinting that President George Bush might try to remove Mr. Hussein from power.

The White House press secretary, Marlin Fitzwater, said Defense Secretary Dick Cheney and General Colin L. Powell, who are being sent to Saudi Arabia by Mr. Bush to report on the war's progress, would arrive there Friday for talks with allied commanders. The two will return to Washington on Sunday and brief Mr. Bush early next week.

In his testimony, Mr. Baker repeated the administration's declaration that "we have no quarrel with the Iraqi people."

He also said the Bush administration had not received any proposal from Iran to mediate the war in the Gulf.

"Mediate what?" Mr. Baker said as he registered apparent puzzlement over what Iranian leaders proposed to do to try to end the war.

"No such proposal has been communicated to us, directly or indirectly," he said. "Right now there is no proposal from Iran."

(AP, Reuters)

### War in the Gulf

#### Jordan's King Tilts Sharply Toward Iraq

King Hussein of Jordan abandoned neutrality to align himself with Iraq, saying the war effort was "against all Arabs and all Muslims and not against Iraq alone." Page 4.

A second front could hasten Iraq's surrender. Page 3.

Iraqi tanks and troops had hit by allies, Israelis say. Page 4.

cities in Israel and Saudi Arabia, abusing prisoners of war and polluting the Gulf with oil.

Mr. Baker warned the Iraqi president not to make use of his stockpile of chemical and biological weapons.

"Any use of chemical and bio-

## Saddam Hussein Slipped the CIA Hook

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Iraq's army will not fare as well in this war as it did against Iran. This time, the Iraqis won't have the United States to help them.

At least, not directly. But President Saddam Hussein does have the fruits of a secret six-year intelligence exchange with the United States to draw on as he fights American forces.

Mr. Hussein knows more about American battlefield intelligence capabilities than all but a handful of other foreign leaders, thanks to Ronald Reagan, William Casey and aides. The fact that Mr. Hussein still has secure communication channels to his corps commanders in the middle of history's heaviest air raids suggests that he knew enough about U.S. interception and jamming abilities to take special steps to thwart them.

The Iraqi-U.S. intelligence connection was the poisonous acorn from which sprouted a giant oak of misunderstanding between Baghdad and Washington. Mr. Casey's CIA was so busy telling Mr. Hussein American secrets that it had little time or stomach to

gather his. President Reagan and Mr. Casey also forgot to warn Mr. Hussein that there were limits to American tolerance of brutality and aggression. The oak of misunderstanding helped produce the present war.

An American official deeply involved in starting the intelligence exchange offers a different metaphor for the U.S. decision to

officials publicly, and falsely, complained that Washington had provided Baghdad with doctored intelligence to cause Iraqi defeats. What was not exposed was that the exchange began two full years before Washington and Baghdad established diplomatic relations, in July 1984.

In 1982, Iraq was still on the State Department's list of governments that sponsored terrorism. But Mr. Hussein's regime was removed from that list at about the time the CIA began turning over its secret data; that is, at a time when Iraq was in no direct danger of being overwhelmed by Iranian troops, and at a time when notorious terrorist groups were still based in Baghdad.

With no secure channels into Baghdad, Washington routed the intelligence data through the U.S. Embassy in Amman. It was so sensitive that King Hussein of Jordan personally oversaw the transfer to Baghdad. By 1985, Mr. Casey had opened a CIA shop in Baghdad to manage the traffic. Not even the Iraqi fighter attack on the U.S. frigate

See IRAQ, Page 4

### Debriefing: Day 21

#### Sorties

□ More than 2,500 allied sorties flown Wednesday for a total of more than 49,000 in 21 days of war.  
□ No Iraqi Scud missiles reported fired Wednesday at Israel or Saudi Arabia. Israel has been struck by 29 missiles and Saudi Arabia by 28. 12 Israelis killed, 273 injured.  
□ 17,000-man U.S. Marine amphibious force reported to be working its way northward in the Gulf after a major battle exercise in Oman.

#### Losses

□ No reports Wednesday of allied combat deaths, which left the toll at 12 Americans and 18 Saudis. 22 Americans listed as noncombat deaths. 1 American noncombat death reported Wednesday.  
□ No new allied soldiers missing in action Wednesday; total remains at 42, including 24 Americans, 8 British, 1 Italian and 9 Saudis.  
□ No new allied prisoners of war Wednesday; total remains 12: 8 Americans, 2 British, 1 Italian and 1 Kuwaiti.

□ 23 more Iraqi soldiers surrendered Wednesday, for a total of more than 880 Iraqi prisoners of war.  
□ At least 79 Iraqi troops killed. No changes Wednesday.

□ At least 2 Iraqi warplanes, and perhaps 4, shot down Wednesday trying to fly to Iran. At least 20 flew to Iran in 48 hours for a total of about 120 — 95 fighters or bombers and 25 transport.

□ No allied planes lost Wednesday. To date, 21 lost in combat: 14 American, 5 British, 1 Kuwaiti, 1 Italian. Noncombat losses: 6 planes, including 4 American, 1 British, 1 Saudi.  
□ In aerial combat, Iraqis have now lost 33 planes and the allies none.  
□ 66 Iraqi ships or boats sunk or badly damaged. No new reports Wednesday.

#### Iraqi Claims

□ More than 290 allied "air targets" downed, including planes and missiles, none reported Wednesday. Iraq refers to action against "air targets" without further detail.

□ 90 Iraqi soldiers killed to date; 428 Iraqi civilians killed, 650 wounded. No new figures Wednesday. 150 people, including 35 children, died in an overnight air strike, the highest death toll from a single raid.  
□ More than 20 allied prisoners held; no new reports Wednesday.

#### Assessment

"The military actions now under way necessarily involve many casualties, great hardships and growing fears for the future. Tough times lie ahead. The task is formidable, and no one should underestimate Saddam's military capabilities."

— Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d



Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d speaking Wednesday in the House of Representatives.

## U.S. Pilots Down Fleeing Iraqi Jets

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune  
American pilots intercepted a group of Iraqi warplanes trying to flee to Iran, shooting down at least two and perhaps as many as four, allied spokesmen said Wednesday.

Brigadier General Richard I. Neal of the U.S. Marine Corps said in Riyadh that U.S. Air Force F-15E Tomcat pilots shot down two Su-25 bombers, the Soviet-built counterpart to the U.S. A-10 tank-killing aircraft. In addition, he said, two MiG-21 fighters were listed as possibly having been shot down.

General Neal said at least 20 Iraqi planes had fled to Iran in the previous 48 hours, which brought the total to about 120, 95 of them fighters or bombers.

Asked whether the American jets were on patrol or happened on the Iraqi aircraft, General Neal said, "My understanding is that they

were out on patrol and picked them up and went after them." This indicated that allied aircraft are now flying interdiction missions along the frontier.

A Saudi spokesman, Colonel Ahmed Robayan, said the Iraqi aircraft were part of a group of seven intercepted as they tried to leave the country. He said three of the planes made it to Iran.

Iran has said it will impound the aircraft until the end of the war, but has acknowledged that only 20 have landed.

In aerial combat, the Iraqis have now lost 33 or perhaps 35 jets and the coalition forces none, with another 33 Iraqi jets destroyed on the ground, according to allied spokesmen. Twenty-one allied planes have been lost to ground fire.

General Neal said that U.S. F-15s also destroyed an Iraqi helicopter

See WAR, Page 4

### Kiosk

#### N.Y. Stock Rally Adds 42 Points

Stock prices were sharply higher after a late rally on the New York Stock Exchange Wednesday. The Dow Jones industrial average surged 42.57 points, to 2,830.94.

Optimism that lower interest rates will help end the U.S. recession by midyear boosted prices, traders said. The gains came in heavy trading late in the day, after an early bout of profit-taking. (Page 10).

#### General News

Gorbachev said Soviet superpower status was at risk. Page 2.  
For a German city, Soviets are a source of prosperity and fear. Page 2.

#### Business/Finance

Central banks tried but failed to halt the dollar's slide. Page 9.  
Britain is turning the page on Thatcherism. Page 9.

#### Crossword Page 5.

#### Weather: Page 2.

Gold	NY SPOT	Oil	WTI	The Dollar	NY SPOT	Dow Jones
\$382.45	Up	\$28.51	Up	1.4485	Up	2,830.94
Down	\$21.47	Down	2.004	Down	128.23	FF
\$3.60						4.9335

## Baker Seeks Delay in Europe Forces Pact

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d told Congress on Wednesday that he had recommended a delay in ratifying a major agreement to cut conventional forces in Europe because of questions about the Soviet Union's compliance with the accord.

The treaty, which was signed with great fanfare in Paris in November by the 16 NATO and 6 Warsaw Pact nations, calls for the largest cuts in history in tanks and other nonnuclear weapons across Europe.

Since the signing, questions have been raised by the United States, its allies and even some pact members about Soviet actions under the treaty.

Saying the actions go "to the heart of credibility and trust," Mr. Baker told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that he had recommended to President George Bush that the treaty not be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

The disagreements have also slowed work on another treaty to reduce long-range U.S. and Soviet long-range nuclear missile arsenals, he said.

In describing the Soviet actions, Mr. Baker emphasized Moscow's transfer of three motorized infantry divisions to the naval shore defense category as a way to exempt them from ceilings established by the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty. Naval units are not covered by the treaty.

Mr. Baker said only the Soviet Union takes the position that the three divisions are excluded. All other members of the Warsaw Pact and the United States and its NATO allies disagree, he said.

#### Soviet Military Influential

Michael R. Gordon of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington.

The once-bright outlook for completing and effecting the new arms agreements has faded as the

Soviet military has reasserted its influence in Moscow, administration officials say.

A major worry for the Bush administration is that the influence of the Soviet Foreign Ministry appears to have waned while the military is taking a growing role in decision-making and in the arms talks.

Administration officials say the prospects for getting the Bush administration to back on track will depend on President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's willingness to overrule the Soviet military, with whom he has increasingly become allied in his efforts to contain nationalist movements and preserve the nation's current structure.

Some administration officials said they believed Mr. Gorbachev would ultimately reject the Soviet military's arguments so Moscow could maintain the positive momentum in U.S. relations.

The Soviet military is particularly unhappy with the new agreement cutting conventional forces in Europe, which codifies the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Eastern Europe and which requires Moscow to make much greater weapon cuts than the West, administration analysts said.

But administration officials also note that the recent visit to Washington by the new foreign minister, Alexander A. Bessmertnykh, failed to make major progress toward resolving the dispute over Moscow's claim that some of its forces should be exempt from the conventional arms accord, the major dispute in the arms control dialogue between Moscow and Washington.

At his meetings in Washington, Mr. Bessmertnykh put forth a compromise proposal that would have allowed Moscow to continue to exclude the three infantry divisions from the treaty by reclassifying them, while offering an assurance to additional exemptions would be

See ARMS, Page 2

## What Goes Around Comes Around Again

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — The Dutch government signed an agreement with seven provincial authorities on Wednesday that paves the way for the country's biggest windmill-building program since the 17th century, a government spokeswoman said.

The 1,000 traditional wooden windmills still dotting the Dutch countryside will soon be dwarfed by up to 3,000 new metal machines soaring 30 meters (32.5 yards) into the sky.

"The seven provinces have agreed to build enough windmills — between 2,000 and 3,000 — to generate 1,000 megawatts of electricity by the end of the century," said Marjan van Giezen of the Environment Ministry.

The aim is to generate power without burning fossil fuels, which emit carbon dioxide.

About 300 energy-generating windmills are already operating in the Netherlands, encouraged by state subsidies that help close the cost gap between wind and conventional power sources.

Even the fiercest advocates of the new project acknowledge that wind power is unlikely to substitute for more than a fraction of the 15,000 megawatts of present installed power-station capacity. The unreliability of the wind means 1,000 megawatts of wind-turbine capacity will replace only 200 megawatts of conventional capacity.







# WAR IN THE GULF: As U.S. weighs ground war contingency plans, Germany clamps down on illegal exports to Iraq

## An Israeli Scenario: Allied Troops' Second Front to Bring Quick Iraqi Surrender

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — If it played by Israeli rules in a ground offensive, Operation Desert Storm would throw part of its troops into opening a second front in Iraq intended to compel Saddam Hussein to surrender quickly.

Contingency plans for this kind of ground operation exist, U.S. officials said privately Wednesday, noting that the Bush administration has avoided pledging that a ground offensive will be confined to Iraq-held Kuwait.

If U.S. commanders wanted to widen the allied offensive by adopting an Israeli-style strategy, the move would certainly have to be cleared with Saudi Arabia, Egypt and perhaps other Arab allies. U.S. officials said they expected Defense Secretary Dick Cheney to sound out Saudi thinking on his Gulf trip this week.

There is no indication that Israeli strategists have had any impact on U.S. or coalition views, officially or privately. But their views point to options open to U.S. commanders now.

The goal of a second front in Iraq would be to force Mr. Hussein to surrender or risk opposi-

tion in army groups frightened of seeing the country dismembered.

It could deny the Iraqi leader the victory that he might extract — at least in the eyes of many Arabs and Muslims — from a heroic last stand.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

in Kuwait before retreating into Iraq, bloodied but unbowed. In that outcome, his real military losses might matter less than his political myth.

If coalition forces seized part of Iraq, it could become a rallying point for dissident military and political factions within the country.

Such an "indirect strategy," as an Israeli called it, designed to trip up an opponent rather than steamroll his forces, has evolved as Israel's basic approach to warfare.

Israeli strategists, including former armed forces commanders, praise U.S. leaders' conduct of Operation Desert Storm in terms that go well beyond the polite phrases that are politically incumbent on them.

"I've weighed it carefully, and they have done it the way it had to be done, walking the attack up to Kuwait from the Iraqi rear," said

Aharon Yariv, former head of Israeli military intelligence.

That war plan has enabled the Bush administration to operate within the special political constraints of U.S. public opinion, the nation's place as the foremost world power and the problems of keeping together a coalition of Arab and Western nations.

Israel would operate very differently. "Our wars are always existential for us," said Mordechai Gur, a former chief of staff.

But Israeli insights shed light on military choices now that could shape the prospects for managing a peace later. Although Arab and European governments are reluctant to proclaim that they want Mr. Hussein to be a casualty of the war, the Bush administration has acknowledged that anything short of capitulation by Baghdad would be a major complication in the postwar situation.

The Israeli watchword is that an Arab opponent must suffer a defeat that shatters his charisma — abroad and at home — and permanently ruins his chances of intimidating neighbors and galvanizing a pan-Arab movement.

In the view of most Israeli strategists, the near-destruction of Egypt's air force at the outset of the 1967 Middle East war not only crippled Egyptian fighting strength but damaged President Gamal Abdel Nasser's credibility among his own forces. That shock, many Israelis believe, was the turning point that ultimately led Egypt to a peace treaty with Israel.

Mr. Hussein could be put into double jeopardy in this way if the allies opened a second front in Iraq. Iraqi forces would have to meet the new threat, exposing themselves to allied air strikes. Perhaps more importantly, Mr. Hussein would have to anticipate pressure from his army to capitulate before the regime was overthrown — or perhaps the country carved up permanently — by allied-backed Iraqi factions.

This threat is particularly credible in Iraq because the country is an uneasy mosaic of rival religious and ethnic groups, including a majority of Shiite Muslims with ties to Iran and incorporating a restive minority of non-Arab Kurds seeking autonomy or independence. All have revolted unsuccessfully in the past against Mr. Hussein.

Triggering a country's collapse and possible fragmentation, however, could have volcanic force in the Middle East, where national unity is often a fragile construction teetering on arti-

ficial post-colonial borders. In a way, Mr. Hussein made this point himself by claiming that Kuwait rightfully belonged to Iraq and was enjoying only an artificial independence caused by the Western carving of the Ottoman Empire.

Even a threat to break up Iraq would alarm the Arab governments in the international coalition because they fear that it could be a precedent for Israel's demands to formally expand its territory into the occupied West Bank and the Golan Heights.

If one country's borders were redrawn, it could fuel separatist tensions and complicate efforts to construct a more stable postwar order in the region, as the United States and its allies hope to do.

Against Iraq, Israeli sources said that they would probably choose an approach, aimed at physically and psychologically destabilizing Mr. Hussein, that would involve an effort to foment rebellion among Iraq's Kurds. These Kurds are concentrated in northern areas containing the country's richest oil reserves.

For U.S. diplomacy, a Kurdish drive for a state could be a major complication. Separatist

Kurds are also restive beyond Iraq's borders in neighboring countries, including Turkey, a Western ally, and Iran, which has remained neutral in the Gulf crisis.

An allied operation to liberate a lightly defended area in Iraq, however, might be politically manageable if it promised to end the war with fewer casualties than a direct assault on fortified Iraqi positions in Kuwait.

It might offer a rallying point for an armed Iraqi resistance, affording a way for Iraqis to desert rather than by braving mine fields in Iraq and Kuwait to flee into Saudi Arabia or trying to cross defended borders.

To open a second front, U.S. and British armored columns would cross into Iraq, outflanking heavily defended Kuwait, and strike into Iraq north of Kuwait or farther west near Jordan.

When allied tanks cross the border, Mr. Yariv said, their destination would be unknown to Iraqi defenders. The decision about their direction and mission, he said, "should be taken as late as possible, in the light of intelligence about the military and political situation in Iraq."

## Its Supply Route Hit, Jordan Seeks Oil Elsewhere

New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — As allied bombs pound Jordan's main oil supply route across western Iraq, Amman is casting about urgently for alternatives, including leasing a tanker ship to bring oil to Aqaba, buying fuel from Syria and pressing for Saudi Arabia to reopen its pipeline, officials said Wednesday.

Allied air attacks on the main Baghdad-Amman highway, purportedly aimed at destroying Iraq's Scud missile capability, have killed at least eight Jordanian drivers and destroyed or damaged more than 30 tanker-trucks. The route has become so perilous that Jordan is receiving only a fraction of its normal supply of oil, raising the possibility of severe shortages of fuel and electric power.

The losses have deepened feelings that this small kingdom, whose population generally supports President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, is being punished by the West in general and the U.S. in particular for a situation over which it has no control.

"The problem for Jordan for many years is that it is an oil-dependent country," Crown Prince Hassan said in an interview published here Wednesday. "Already the Iraqi imports represent less than two-thirds of our requirements."

Western economists said they believed that Jordan had only limited oil in reserve to stave off further economic damage from the Gulf war, which has robbed it of most export markets, tourism, remittances from Jordanians in the Gulf countries and other sources of foreign exchange.

Moreover, the economists said, Jordan has not received international compensation for economic losses from the war, calculated by the United Nations as running into several billion dollars.

"Unless the pledges made to Jordan by the international community are honored, it is going to be a very difficult period in the end," Prince Hassan said.

Jordan has drawn criticism from the U.S. State Department because its oil supplies from Iraq — financed out of an Iraqi debt to Amman — are a technical breach of the UN embargo on trade with Baghdad. Jordan has said that it has the "tacit agreement" of the international community to continue importing oil from Iraq until other sources are found.

Therefore, officials said, Jordan has assigned a high priority to securing other supply routes. Of the alternatives under discussion, imports from Syria — a member of the anti-Iraq coalition — may become bogged down in negotiation, economists said, while bringing oil by ship would strain limited foreign exchange reserves.

Saudi Arabia severed oil supplies to Jordan last year as relations deteriorated because of Amman's refusal to join the anti-Iraq coalition. Jordan has sought the help of Western nations, including the United States, in pressing Saudi Arabia to reopen its supply pipeline.

The perils and uncertainties confronting Jordan's oil supply are one of several factors that are bringing home the realities of the Gulf war. Fuel is rationed so that motorists may only drive on alternate days, a government decision that has been greeted with annoyance by many drivers.

And the deaths of Jordanian tanker-drivers have deepened the sense of anger and crisis that has spurred many Jordanians, up to the highest levels of government, to express a sense that they are being victimized.

"Others seem to demand from us that we should not ask for our rights because the West believes it is the sole source for our survival and wants us to die or to live by its own will," Prime Minister Mudar Badran said Tuesday.

"Others seem to demand from us that we should not ask for our rights because the West believes it is the sole source for our survival and wants us to die or to live by its own will," Prime Minister Mudar Badran said Tuesday.

—ALAN COWELL

### Anti-War Activity in Berlin

BERLIN — Police briefly detained five persons Wednesday after anti-war protesters blocked several major intersections and grappled with riot drivers in rush-hour traffic.



Mahmoud Mousa, right, an oil truck driver in Yabuda, Jordan, gesturing as he questioned why allied raids had hit civilian trucks in Iraq.

## U.S. General Likens Iraqi Troops to Mad Dogs

Reuters

NEW YORK — The commander of U.S. forces in the Gulf said on Wednesday that Iraqi forces had no regard for human life and were as unpredictable as mad dogs.

"What worries me most about the enemy is that they have demonstrated that they put absolutely no value on human life, theirs or their enemy's, and so they fight without conscience," General H. Norman Schwarzkopf said in an interview on CBS television.

"It's sort of the mad-dog syndrome. We would like to think that when we're dealing with a dangerous situation that there's a pre-

dictability there, but in a mad dog there is no predictability."

"They are capable of the most heinous acts, and that worries me," said General Schwarzkopf.

He praised the United States' all-volunteer forces, saying, "They're tough, they're determined, they're well-trained and they're doing it for all the right reasons — they love their country."

In an earlier U.S. television interview, General Schwarzkopf said it was "too early to tell" whether a ground offensive would be needed to drive Iraq from Kuwait.

He also said he thought the Gulf war would

be over sooner rather than later, but refused to be more specific, and said he expected another Iraqi foray into Saudi Arabia like the attack last week.

"I'd be very surprised if they didn't do that," he said.

"I would also tell you that we're absolutely ready for it and, you know, they do it again, we're going to bloody their nose again, just like we did before."

General Schwarzkopf said that he did not think Saddam Hussein was capable of "cracking," but that the Iraqi leader's entourage might crack and overthrow him.

## Hitting the Bull's-Eye, Again and Again

### Destroying Certain Iraqi Installations Takes Thousands of Tons of Bombs

By R. Jeffrey Smith

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — British officials, providing an unusual glimpse of the intensity of the aerial bombardment of Iraq, said Tuesday that an Iraqi ammunition depot south of Baghdad was targeted Tuesday by 40 1,000-pound bombs and that two other targets had been struck by a total of 86 1,000-pound bombs.

The magnitude of these assaults on just three targets in Iraq, out of the hundreds struck during the first 20 days of combat, helps explain why the launching of nearly 50,000 air sorties by coalition forces has still only begun to destroy Iraq's military capability.

Destroying a single target can sometimes require a huge load of explosives and many aircraft, officials said.

Each of the 1,000-pound (450-kilogram) bombs used in these raids is capable of creating craters 35 feet (10 meters) wide and spreading deadly shrapnel in a radius of 600 feet, which suggests the targeted facilities were extremely large or that target planners expected them to be highly resilient.

Judging from the number of bombs dropped, the raids involved at least 25 F-111 bombers, plus additional aircraft for fighter protection, refueling and the jamming of Iraqi radars and air defenses. The total number of aircraft to pound just three target easily might have been 50 or more, several experts said.

The British disclosure helps bridge the gap between announcements that thousands of pounds of allied munitions have been dropped in more than 2,000 combat sorties each day and statements by senior military leaders that bomb damage is only limited or uncertain.

Military officials involved in the war generally have been highly reticent to provide details of how the aerial bombardment of Iraq is being conducted. They have said

the information might play into the hands of Iraqi air defense commanders.

Only rarely have officials publicly linked weapons with specific targets or hinted at the makeup of what target planners refer to as a "strike package" of attack aircraft. Precise target-selection procedures remain shrouded from public view, complicating debate over such sensitive issues as inadvertent or "collateral damage" from the bombing campaign.

Even the precise number of targets struck each day is considered secret, and officials will not say how many of these targets are being struck for the second, third or fourth time.

What officials do say is that the business of matching weapons with targets is a highly complex process largely delegated to specialists who work for General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of all of the military forces arrayed against Iraq in Saudi Arabia.

Planning is done largely by computer, and hundreds of experts are assigned to help coordinate such tasks as the loading and refueling of aircraft or the clearing of airspace to accommodate the firing of immense shells from a battleship offshore, such as the Missouri.

Air Vice Marshal William Weston, the commander of British forces in the Middle East, described target planning as a "highly specialized and selective" process in which "all actions and reactions which the Iraqis have made, using all sources of intelligence available to the commanders, have been fused together" to gain maximum military effectiveness.

Officials said the targeting plan was not a single, unvarying document written before the war began, as suggested by repeated comments from various U.S. commanders that everything is proceeding "according to schedule." It is instead a constantly changing series of docu-



Munitions from a British anti-runway bomb parachuting onto a landing strip. The weapon has been widely used against the Iraqis.

ments that reflect the latest battlefield triumphs and failures as well as the overall military goals set before the war began.

While many officials have said that each bomb is precisely matched to its potential target, so that collateral damage is kept to a minimum, several privately said the selection is more art than science. According to an official tally, the U.S. Air Force alone has been dropping 18 different types of munitions from seven different types of aircraft, but the number of each type being used — and the associ-

ated rates of successful strikes — have not been disclosed. Specific weapons and aircraft used depend on the type of target, the weather and the nature of any Iraqi air defenses, officials said. But some choices in the fast-paced war can also reflect which munitions and air crews are available at the right time and place to go after a particularly high-priority target, they added.

Attempts are made after each bombing raid to assess the success by using a combination of satellite and airborne reconnaissance.

## Crackdown On Germans Aiding Iraq

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service

BONN — Amid a widening scandal over German arms exports to Iraq, the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl announced Wednesday it would seek stronger penalties for illegal weapons sales.

Under the new proposals, the minimum prison term for those convicted of violating the United Nations trade embargo would be increased to a year, from six months, with maximum sentences ranging up to 10 years.

In addition, falsifying export reports would "be generally punished as a criminal offense," according to an official statement that also said a new office for export control would be created within the existing Office for Trade and Industry.

The proposals are a reaction to intense public pressure for tighter surveillance of weapons exports. In recent weeks, politicians of every stripe have begun calling for new and tighter export controls.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has promised a government crackdown on German "merchants of death," and Economics Minister Jürgen Möllemann says he is determined to close "the last loopholes" in German export laws.

The recently defeated Social Democratic candidate for chancellor, Oskar Lafontaine, has joined other prominent opposition figures in urging a constitutional amendment to prohibit all foreign sales of German weapons outside of the NATO alliance.

Mr. Kohl's chief spokesman, Dieter Vogel, said recently that the government did not support such an amendment, but was committed to exercising "strong control" over arms exports.

He said that Bonn may have been slow to grasp the importance of the issue. "It could be said that we reacted six months late," he said, "but we have reacted."

Germany is the world's fifth largest arms exporter. Income from the sale of weapons abroad accounts for about 5 percent of the country's export earnings.

According to press reports, confirmed by the government, German companies may have helped Iraq improve its Scud missiles and extend their range. The Iraqis have launched Scuds against both Israel and Saudi Arabia in recent days.

Following the first Scud attacks, Israel accused Germany of "almost criminal laxity" in its export policies, and urged Bonn to exercise "closer control" over makers of weapons and military equipment.

Press reports also have alleged that German companies built poison gas plants in Iraq and provided precision timers and other sophisticated equipment to the Iraqi military.

"The murderers are among us," asserted Peter Glog, a prominent Social Democratic member of parliament. "They sow death and they bring shame to Germany. That is not the right way to use money. Trafficking in death should be treated as the most serious of crimes."

Much of the arms business was conducted during the 1980s, when many Western countries had good relations with Iraq because of its hostility to Iran.

According to government officials, at least nine German firms are under active investigation for violating export laws. Various government agencies, as well as several parliamentary groups, are preparing legal initiatives.

Some specialists who have been working for years to limit German arms exports, however, said Wednesday that they were uncertain whether the sudden interest from Bonn would produce substantial results.

### Newsweek's Credentials Restored by Israelis

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Israeli authorities have reinstated the press accreditation of Theodore Stanger, the Newsweek bureau chief, that they suspended after the magazine published a photograph violating military censorship.

The government press office said Wednesday it had restored Mr. Stanger's credentials after it became clear that the picture in the magazine's Feb. 4 issue came from an independent photo agency, which apologized for its transgression.

## The Analysts' View: Day 21

Four strategists pick the major development in the last 24 hours of the war.



Robert E. Hunter, François Heisbourg, Ze'ev Schiff, and Abdul-Karim Abou-Nasr.

ROBERT E. HUNTER  
Vice president of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington.

As the air campaign achieves its key objective — sanctions by other means — tensions are building toward the decisive battle for Kuwait. U.S. statements parallel those made prior to the war. All are nothing for Saddam Hussein. In Washington, the simplicity of war are beginning to dictate that the United States prosecute an air and ground conflict until Iraq is forced from Kuwait and Saddam Hussein from power.

FRANÇOIS HEISBOURG

Director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London. Iraqi-organized terrorism has not yet erupted on a major scale. However, if it were to break out there would be all likelihood of two categories of victims:

- Those innocent people directly hurt or killed in terrorist attempts.
- The Iraqi regime which would face expanded war aims.

In addition, the organs of the mass media that rushed to reproduce the text of the purported messages to terrorists fell into an Iraqi trap by ensuring that the contents would reach the groups for whom they were intended.

ZE'EV SCHIFF  
Military editor of the Tel Aviv daily Ha'aretz.

While in Morocco and other Muslim states demonstrations are going on in support of Saddam Hussein, the Israeli government has taken a radical step signifying its position on the "new order" to be established in the Middle East after the war. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has co-opted into his coalition an ultra-extremist party that advocates the removal of the Palestinians from the occupied territories. In so doing, Mr. Shamir has signaled to all who commend it that there's no return to the idea of negotiating with the PLO and relinquishing the territories, because that bridge has been burned.

ABDUL-KARIM ABOU-NASR

Editor and political commentator with leading Arab publications since 1965; now working with a Kuwaiti daily, Al Qabas.

The progress of the war, with nothing obstructing the allies, should show Iraqis that it is too late to deter the coalition from achieving its military aims. Any escalation — involving nonconventional weapons, a terrorism campaign, a strike at Israel or the razing of Kuwait — will only have the effect of worsening the damage to Iraq — and could even jeopardize its territorial integrity. The Iranian initiative is probably the last piece offer to Saddam Hussein. Once a ground war begins, allied casualties will only strengthen coalition governments' determination to defeat Iraq totally, whatever the cost.

## Athens Explosions Hit U.S. and French Targets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATHENS — An American bank and a French diplomat were targets of bomb attacks here Wednesday. No one was injured.

The first explosion wrecked a branch office of Citibank in the suburb of Aghia Paraskevi, which has a sizable French community, the police said.

Five minutes later another bomb went off 45 meters (50 yards) away under the unoccupied car of a diplomat assigned to the French Embassy.

The group had claimed responsibility for earlier bombings in Athens and for an incident Jan. 25 in which a bomb planted at the same Citibank branch failed to go off.

The group said it was protesting the "barbarous Western assault on Iraq."

(AFP, Reuters)

## Iraqi Troop Morale Sags on Rations Of Once a Day, POWs Tell the Allies

Agence France-Presse

RIYADH — The morale of Iraqi troops in Kuwait has slumped amid allied attacks on their supply lines that have slashed their rations to one small meal a day, the commander of French forces in the Gulf said Wednesday.

The commander, General Michel Roquejeoffre, said the evidence came from some of the hundreds of Iraqi troops who have been captured or who deserted since the start of the air bombardment on Jan. 17.

"When they are questioned, the prisoners say they are fed up and that their comrades back in Kuwait are demoralized, too," said General Roquejeoffre.

"The first thing they complain about is the food. They say they are not eating enough, that they are only entitled to one small meal per day. In fact, the first thing they do when they are taken prisoner is to ask for something to eat," the general said.

Some of them are very happy to have been captured."

Thirty-one Iraqi troops, including four officers, joined the prisoners Tuesday. U.S. and Saudi military authorities said. According to Saudi figures, the allies now hold nearly 850 Iraqi prisoners, including more than 212 who have crossed the Saudi-Kuwaiti border and gave up.

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WAR IN THE GULF: Accusing its enemies of seeking Iraq's annihilation, Baghdad severs relations with U.S. and 5 of the allies

# Iraq Announces Break in Ties With U.S. and 5 of the Allies

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — Iraq announced Wednesday night that it was severing diplomatic relations with the United States and at least five of its Western and Arab allies, after accusing the Western-led coalition of trying to bomb Baghdad out of the 20th century.

Radio monitors in London and Nicosia said the Baghdad radio signal became indistinct as the statement was being read, so it was impossible to know what reasons Baghdad had given for the move or whether other countries were affected.

While the move seemed a formality after 21 days of intense allied bombardment, the announcement seemed to diminish further the already minimal prospects of any form of direct negotiation between the combatants to end the Gulf war.

The radio broadcast a statement from Iraq's Foreign Ministry saying relations had been severed with

the United States, Britain, France, Italy, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

In an earlier broadcast that seemed imbued with a mounting stridency, however, the radio accused President George Bush and his allies of "doing what they had threatened Iraq with — they want to expel Iraq from the 20th century."

[Iraq said Wednesday that an allied raid on the city of Nassariyah killed about 150 civilians. The Associated Press reported from Baghdad. The assertion is the highest death toll reported in a single raid since the war began three weeks ago. An Iraqi military spokesman also said the allies had carried out 263 raids and missile attacks from Tuesday night through Wednesday morning.]

The radio said allied air raids had "targeted all scientific, economic and cultural installations, places of worship, and sacred sites, and went even further in their criminality to hit residential areas, killing defenseless civilians and pedestrians in the streets."

The announcement means that Iraq will now have to withdraw its diplomatic personnel from some of the Western and Arab capitals where it maintains embassies and hand over responsibility for any intergovernmental communication to diplomats from other countries.

The United States and its allies had withdrawn diplomatic personnel from Baghdad before the start of the war. But Iraq maintained reduced missions in Washington and other allied capitals.

According to those parts of the broadcast that were heard by radio monitors, there was no apparent mention of either Syria or Turkey. Both are neighbors of Iraq and members of the Western-led coalition, but they have largely Muslim populations that have shown significant opposition to the Western assault on Iraq following its Aug. 2 invasion and seizure of Kuwait.

In particular, Iraq has excluded Syria — led by a rival wing of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party — from its invective, and has urged Damascus to join it in the

fight against the West. Syria has sent troops and tanks to join the allied buildup in Saudi Arabia.

Nor did the intermittent broadcast mention Morocco, where 300,000 people demonstrated recently against King Hassan I's decision to send a token force of 1,500 soldiers to support the allied buildup against Iraq.

Since the war started, Baghdad Radio has become virtually the only outlet for official Iraqi pronouncements, designed to marshal support within the country and among Arab supporters. In recent days, the radio has focused on calls to terrorists to attack Western interests and Wednesday was no exception.

The radio broadcast added: "What remains is for Bush and his accomplices in crime to understand that they are personally responsible for their crime. The Iraqi people will pursue them for this crime, even if they leave office and disappear into oblivion."

"There is no doubt that they will understand what we mean if they know what revenge means to the Arabs," the radio said.

## 600 Iraqi Tanks Lost, Elite Guard Hard Hit by Allies, Israelis Assert

By Jackson Diehl  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — U.S. and allied forces have destroyed about 600 Iraqi tanks, and at least one division of the elite Republican Guard has been hit in bombing raids, Israeli sources said Wednesday.

They said that Iraq had moved its remaining mobile launchers for Scud missiles in western Iraq to a location about 65 kilometers (40 miles) northwest of the H-3 area, where some of the missiles had originally been based. That explains in part why Iraqi missile attacks on Israel have been largely ineffective in the last 10 days and why none has been fired since Feb. 2, officials said.

Israeli assessments also show that 40,000 of an estimated 300,000 tons of Iraqi ammunition stocks have been destroyed in allied air raids. Official sources said the heavy bombing had caused Iraq commanders to disperse stocks of ammunition from central storage sites, which makes it more difficult to attack but also makes it less accessible to Iraqi units deployed in Kuwait and southern Iraq.

The latest Israeli assessments on the progress of the allied offensive were made available as Israeli officials were trying to encourage the United States to begin a ground offensive against Iraqi forces in Kuwait sooner rather than later. Israeli officials are concerned that if Washington delays the ground attack, the alliance it has built might wither for political reasons, or pressure might build for a negotiated settlement.

Israel's first priorities in the war are the destruction of the Iraqi military machine and the removal

from power of President Saddam Hussein. Officials in the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir have been contending that the defeat of the Iraqi Army will be easier than many in the West believe.

One senior official said Wednesday that U.S. officials may be withholding information on damage to Iraqi forces in part because the Pentagon does not want to encourage expectations that a ground offensive is possible or advisable in the coming days.

"The American timetable for the ground attack is entirely military," the official said. He added, "The problem is that for the Arabs, the timetable is political and psychological."

Washington's Arab allies, he said, were eager to end the war as quickly as possible because of the risk that incipient popular opposition to the war in their countries will grow out of control.

Israeli sources said that two Iraqi divisions were involved in ground actions in southern Kuwait and Saudi Arabia last week, and that 400 to 500 armored vehicles had been destroyed in what they described as "a severe defeat for Saddam."

On Wednesday, the Israelis said that Iraqi tank losses had mounted to about 600 out of the roughly 4,000 that Iraq is believed to have deployed in Kuwait and southern Iraq.

The Israeli officials said their reports showed that one of the eight Republican Guard divisions deployed near the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border had lost more than half its tanks and armored vehicles as a result of raids by U.S. B-52 bombers and other aircraft.

## GUARD: Elite Troops Resisting

(Continued from page 1)

mates reflect the judgment that most of the Iraqi infantry is surviving the bombing campaign, with some units forced to reposition themselves to work around bomb damage.

Military briefers in the Gulf region asserted Tuesday that they had cut Iraq's ability to transport supplies into Kuwait from Iraq by up to 90 percent. But that 90 percent figure does not take into account the substantial supplies already in Kuwait and the daily ability of Iraq to repair roads.

Pentagon officials also said the Iraqis have proven adept at stopgap measures, such as replacing bombed highway bridges with pontoon bridges.

U.S. intelligence officials are using an analytical model for assessing the fighting capability of Iraqi forces after bombing based on a group of criteria: maneuverability, fire support, air defense, intelligence and electronic warfare, mobility and counterintelligence, survivability and sustainment.

"I don't think we've started to degrade the maneuver capability of the Republican Guard," a military official said. "That's the hard work of killing tanks and we are in the low hundreds, but he has got 5,000." In fire support, allied forces have been attacking Iraq's 160 artillery battalions with mixed success.

"The B-52s are not doing too well because the dispersal pattern" of Iraq's artillery and armor "is too great" for the "area explosions" of the high-altitude bombers, the official said.

Simple sand bags and sand revetments also cut down the effectiveness of both conventional and cluster bombs, whose fragments otherwise would cut through the exposed steel of Iraqi armor.

One military officer, speaking of the Iraqi desert fortifications, said, "If you don't get some munitions inside the revetments, the big tanks, you don't do it to them."

Allied forces have stepped up their use of close support attack aircraft like the F-16 and A-10 to improve the kill ratios against Republican Guard armored forces, the officials said.

In air defense, allied forces have

virtually knocked out Iraq's long-range anti-aircraft system, but Iraq retains formidable short-range anti-aircraft guns and missiles. "I am confident he has a fully capable short-range air defense," a military official said.

Officials said Iraq's battlefield intelligence has been reduced substantially with the removal of most of its air forces, and its electronic warfare capabilities are uncertain. "We haven't touched his internal command and control" capabilities, an official said, noting the Republican Guard's use of ground-wire communications that cannot be jammed.

## DAMAGE: How French See It

(Continued from page 1)

begin a ground war to drive Iraq from Kuwait.

General Roquejoffre said the assessment of damage varied from division to division, within a range of 20 to 40 percent.

His figures took into account factors such as supplies, morale, damage to equipment and communications.

"This means we will have to wait a little longer," he said, adding that allied forces would not begin a ground war until Iraqi forces "offer so little resistance that we can attack in the best conditions from the point of view of allied losses."

Asked if it would take a further three weeks to reduce the effectiveness of the guards by another 30 percent, he said it was not a linear progression.

"There are psychological factors," he said. "The 30 percent could bring about a complete breakdown in morale."

At a later U.S. briefing, Brigadier General Richard J. Neal of the Marines said the United States was not assessing the damage to the Republican Guard in terms of a percentage loss.

Military sources in London said that one of three Republican Guard armored divisions was reported to have lost as many as 150 of its 250 to 300 tanks.

## Gulf Notes

Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd of Britain said Wednesday that he was flying to Egypt and Saudi Arabia this weekend to gather ideas about security arrangements in the Gulf after the war. "There's a pretty fair consensus that the main ideas have got to come from the region," he said. "The whole interest in Britain and the United States will be to bring the boys home as soon as possible. We don't imagine it will be possible to keep ground forces in the area. Naval and air forces, and prepositioned equipment, are a different thing," he said, but it would be up to the states in the region to say whether they would be required. (NYT)

The number of German soldiers and reservists applying for conscientious objector status more than quadrupled last month because of "unease over the Gulf war," Defense Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg said Wednesday. Germany has sent only about 800 soldiers to the war zone, but more than 60 of the men in two units being deployed to Turkey have declared their intention to seek CO status, the ministry said. Encouraged by anti-war groups, 23,197 soldiers and reservists claimed objector status last month. (WFP)

Sri Lanka will allow planes and ships of coalition countries in the Gulf to use its ports and airports on condition they carry nonlethal cargoes, Foreign Minister Harold Herat said. He was apparently reacting to requests by the United States and its allies in the Gulf for refueling facilities, although he made no mention of a request. (Reuters)

The United States is willing to supply Egypt with Patriot air defense missiles if key Egyptian installations, notably the Aswan High Dam, are threatened by Iraqi Scud missiles, the U.S. ambassador in Cairo said. But Frank Wisner, quoted Wednesday in the newspaper Al-Akhar, said he did not believe Egypt faced such a threat from Sudan, where according to some reports Iraq has installed missiles and bombers. (APF)

A system of heavy clouds and showers is moving east from the Mediterranean and will likely bring rain to Kuwait and the northern Gulf by late Thursday or Friday local time, according to the forecaster Accu-Weather of State College, Pennsylvania. It said skies over the northern Gulf are clearing after minor storms moved through the region Tuesday. (Reuters)

## Jordan's King Aligns His Nation With Iraq

New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — Evoking Islamic faith and Arab honor, King Hussein of Jordan abandoned his professed neutrality in the war Wednesday to align himself with Iraq, saying the Saudi war effort was "against all Arabs and all Muslims and not against Iraq alone" and was designed to assert "foreign hegemony" in the Middle East.

The king's televised address to the nation represented his most unequivocal pro-Iraqi statement of the crisis and seemed a direct rebuttal to an appeal from President George Bush for a public statement of understanding for America's position in the war.

Without referring to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, the Jordanian leader abandoned his previous professions of neutrality, saying he saluted Iraq's people and its army "as they defend us all and raise the banner that says: God is great."

## Syria Bars Role in Fight On Iraqi Soil

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Syrian forces will not take part in any allied attack on Iraq, the Syrian foreign minister said Wednesday.

The official, Farouk Shara, said the 20,000-man Syrian expeditionary force was in Saudi Arabia for defensive purposes.

"These forces are under the command of the Saudis and certainly these forces would not be involved in an operation inside Iraq and we regret that there are continuing operations inside Iraq," he said after arriving in Britain.

Mr. Shara said the intransigence of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq would lead to further destruction and casualties.

"Negotiations for a peaceful settlement were not successful because the Iraqi president did not listen to anybody, even his closest friends and allies," he said.

"We hope the fighting will cease as soon as possible because we do not like to see further destruction or casualties," he said. "But at the same time we think stopping of military operations should be based on an Iraqi withdrawal."

Britain, as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, could play "an active role in contributing and pushing" for an international Middle East peace conference to settle the Palestinian question, the foreign minister said.

Mr. Shara was the most senior Syrian official to visit Britain since diplomatic ties were severed in 1966, when a Jordanian allegedly recruited by a Syrian diplomat tried to place a bomb on board an El Al flight. Relations were restored in November. (AP, Reuters)

## Gas Explodes in France Near Nuclear Facility

The Associated Press

GRAVELINES, France — Several canisters of gas exploded Wednesday near one of France's largest nuclear power facilities, causing a fire that destroyed six outlying buildings, fire fighters and police reported. The authorities reported no injuries, no damage to six nearby reactors and no interruption in energy production.

An initial police investigation indicated that a bottle of acetylene fuel exploded accidentally, setting off the blast and fire at the state-owned electric company in northern France.

## IRAQ: CIA Baited the Hook, But Saddam Hussein Refused to Take It

(Continued from page 1)

Stark in May 1987 interrupted the flow before the war's end in 1988.

"My sense was that it was primitive raw data on coordinates and troop positions, but it saved the Iraqis from being overrun in several key battles," recalled Howard Teicher, who directed political military affairs on the White House's National Security Council staff from 1983 to 1986.

"You have to ask now what Saddam learned about us from what he was seeing. He seems to have switched quickly to more secure landline communications to his commanders after we neutralized his microwave relay network. It is fair to ask when he began to build in so much redundancy."

Mr. Teicher's own story is Washington policy-making as farce. In 1978 he was a

young government analyst, already predicting that Iraq would invade Iran. His detailed analyses of Iraq's growing military capabilities and ambitions were well ahead of the curve. But when, the following year, Mr. Teicher put these into a secret policy paper at the Pentagon, senior Carter administration officials kicked it back to him, ridiculing the idea that Iraq would invade Iran — a few months before it happened.

Opposing coddling up to Iraq led Mr. Teicher onto the periphery of the Iran-contra scandal, which cost him his National Security Council job. Now in private business in Washington, one of the best analysts of Iraq's military is unconvinced by a government at war with Iraq. He is not even consulted by the talk shows.

The point is not to recite individual past

judgments, right and wrong, on Iraq. The point is that the entire system failed. The CIA developed a vested interest in seeing Mr. Hussein as a customer, as America's kind of dictator. It is hard to believe that intelligence gathering on Mr. Hussein and his regime was as vigorous as it should have been. The United States forgave him too quickly when he apologized for the Stark and then gassed his own citizens.

The "bait on the hook" gave the practitioners of espionage a dominant position in the U.S.-Iraq relationship. Mr. Hussein promptly assigned one of his top intelligence operatives as his ambassador to Washington. The United States did in Baghdad what it did in other Arab capitals over the past three decades: It made the CIA station chief more important in local eyes than the U.S. ambassador.

## WAR: Planes Downed

(Continued from page 1)

ter, and that the battleship Missouri knocked out two artillery emplacements and damaged four others with its 16-inch guns.

Lieutenant General Thomas W. Kelly, head of operations for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said in Washington that allied air sorties ended the 50,000 mark after three weeks of war, with hundreds of missions flown against Iraq's 150,000-member Republican Guard.

During attacks Wednesday, allied pilots encountered the most intensive surface-to-air missile fire and anti-aircraft artillery defenses in many days, according to Group Captain Niall Irving of the Royal Air Force. No allied planes were reported lost.

Captain Irving said that Iraq's secure lines of communication had been "degraded to virtually nothing" and its logistics severely disrupted.

But he conceded that the Iraqis had been skillful in the use of camouflage and decoys, felding plywood tanks covered with tin foil and igniting buckets of oil on top of real tanks to make pilots think they were ablaze.

He also said that 1,000-pound (450-kilogram) bombs in sandy terrain were not capable of destroying a deeply entrenched army, and he added that there was "no pretense we were going to break through the very rigid and solid defenses that have been built up."

Captain Irving said that the bombing was designed not to wipe out the Iraqi Army but "to persuade them that they are in a futile situation," to lower the enemy's morale and to "ensure that when he is forced out of his entrenched position, he is in the worst possible condition."

General Michael Roquejoffre, commander of the French forces in the Gulf, said air strikes had reduced the Guards' effectiveness by about 30 percent.

But General Kelly declined to make so precise an assessment, saying it would be dangerous to let the Iraqis know the extent of allied intelligence about their forces. Disputing reports that the attacks have been ineffective, he said U.S. com-

## World Headlines: Day 21

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Adhere to the Road of Building Socialism With Chinese Characteristics

People's Daily, Beijing

Liberal Democratic Party, Komeito, Democratic Socialist Party to Support Isomura (In Governor Election)

Mainichi Shimbun, Tokyo

Responsible Before the People (On Communist Party Tasks)

Pravda, Moscow

But General Neal said bombing was aimed at doing even more.

"We're dropping a lot of ordnance not just to lower morale," he said, "We are out there to destroy the Republican Guard."

And General Kelly said the goal was to wear down the Republican Guard's combat capability.

"If a bonus in achieving that is to lower their morale, that's fine," he said. "If they elect to more, that's fine because it makes them easier targets. But the goal has not changed."

General Neal added that the relentless bombing was taking a toll on Iraqi troops in forward positions ahead of the Republican Guard. According to some of the more than 880 Iraqi prisoners of war, he said, "their morale seems to be low, they're not being fed enough, they're in line infested."

"They're sick of this day-in, day-out air campaign," he said.

Colonel Robayyan said 23 more Iraqi soldiers had crossed to allied lines over the previous 24 hours, surrendering to Egyptian and U.S. units. Many of them carried leaflets that were dropped on Iraqi positions, inviting enemy troops to cross the line and guaranteeing that

they would be safe and well cared for, he said.

In continuing preparations for a ground war, a 17,000-man U.S. Marine amphibious force was reported to be working its way north in the Gulf after a major air, land and sea battle exercise in Oman.

A press pool report said that more than 20,000 men of the British 1st Armored Division staged one of the British Army's biggest exercises since World War II.

SIDON, Lebanon — An intense artillery duel raged late Wednesday between Palestinian fighters in southern Lebanon and Israeli troops in Israel's security zone.

The fighting was the first of its kind since clashes broke out here on Jan. 29, with the Palestinians seeking to support Iraq in its war with the U.S.-led multinational alliance in the Gulf.

Military sources said heavy Israeli artillery based in the security zone — which runs along Israel's northern border — had started firing at 8:30 P.M.

The Israeli guns were aiming at the Iqim al-Tuffah region, southeast of Sidon, from where Palestinian guns returned fire an hour and a half later.

Earlier, two Israeli helicopters fired rockets at two bases of El Fatah, the main faction in the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Lebanese Army was due to deploy in the region early Thursday, as part of a plan to resume control of the country.

However, the plan does not call for an immediate army deployment in the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon, or in the Israeli buffer zone.

The Israelis say that it was from that region that the Palestinians fired four Katyusha rockets at them on Jan. 29.

## Diplomats Confer in Tehran to End War

By Jonathan C. Randal  
Washington Post Service

TEHRAN — High-ranking Soviet and Turkish envoys conferred Wednesday with Iran's foreign minister as purported details emerged of Tehran's initiative designed to persuade Iraq to leave Kuwait in return for face-saving concessions, including funds for postwar reconstruction.

Neither Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati nor his interlocutors, Foreign Minister Karthebe Altemouch of Turkey and the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Alexander M. Belonogov, specifically mentioned the "idea" for ending the war. President Hashemi Rafsanjani said Monday that these ideas had been conveyed to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

But in the absence of any known Iraqi response, Western diplomatic sources described as "plausible — not a bad package" the version of Mr. Rafsanjani's proposal pub-

lished in Sawi Al Kuwait, a newspaper for Kuwaiti exiles published in London.

The diplomats noted that the report, which did not cite a source, followed the visit here earlier this week of Kuwait's foreign minister-in-exile, Sheikh Nasser Mohamed al Ahmed as Sabah.

Following an appeal from Ayaatollah Sayed Ali Khamenei, Iran's religious leader, the report described the proposal as an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait, with Iran trying to arrange the simultaneous pullout of the allies. Ayaatollah Khamenei or Mr. Rafsanjani would offer to travel to Baghdad to soften the blow to Mr. Hussein's pride.

Under the proposal, an Islamic peace force would be sent to Kuwait as a buffer between the belligerents, and a committee of Islamic notables would study the dispute between Kuwait and Iraq. An Islamic fund would be established for war damages suffered regional-

ly, presumably meaning by Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

In addition, a regional nonaggression pact covering economic, political and security questions would be signed by Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other members in the Gulf Cooperation Council. Turkey and Pakistan also might later become participants.

Diplomats suggested that the allied coalition might object to the proposal about simultaneous withdrawals. They also said Kuwait was almost sure to oppose being obliged to accept decisions from a committee of Islamic notables with powers to judge its dispute with Iraq.

The diplomats also questioned whether the United States, its Western allies and Iran's Arab neighbors would accept security arrangements that on paper would seem to give Tehran a virtually controlling say over a weakened Iraq, and over Saudi Arabia and its smaller Arab allies.

Despite the potential stumbling blocks, a Soviet spokesman described as "rather fruitful" the protracted talks between Moscow's envoy, Mr. Belonogov met first with Mr. Velayati, then with Deputy Foreign Minister Mahmood Yazdi. The Soviet spokesman said the talks indicated "a lot of points in common," such as the need for Iraq to leave Kuwait and a desire to "avoid widening the scope of the war."

Iran's national news agency quoted Mr. Yazdi on Wednesday night as being "profoundly affected" by allied "bombing of residential areas and the massacre of civilians" in Iraq.

He added that Iraqi citizens should not be held responsible for the war, and that a distinction should be drawn between them and their leader.

Such language was apparently aimed at placating the more radical of Iran's Muslim fundamentalists.

مكتبة الامم المتحدة



## HEALTH / SCIENCE

# The Long and Short on Hair

## Studies Yield Insights to Basic Processes of Life

By Natalie Angier  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK—It grows where it is not welcome, forsakes the spots where it is desperately wanted, turns course when it should be, lurches up when it should curl under, lies limp, springs into gray and otherwise behaves with the imperious anarchy that only hair can muster.

A hair and its follicle together make up one of the most complex and baffling systems in the body. But now, increasing numbers of scientists are beginning to understand that system by analyzing it in extraordinary detail from the base of the root to the tip of the shaft.

They are applying new tools of biochemistry and molecular biology to probe the fine structure of hair, and they are beginning to identify the key cells, proteins and genes that control the growth, death and regeneration of hair and its sometimes frustrating distribution across the body.

Beyond wish-list spinoffs like a baldness cure, the new insights into hair growth are making significant contributions to understanding some of the basic processes of cell communication, division and death.

"Hair is one of the most complicated and interesting systems in biology," said Dr. Elaine V. Fuchs, a molecular geneticist at the University of Chicago. "It's also an excellent model for how cells throughout the body differentiate. If you can really understand the developing hair follicle and how it communicates with the matrix of cells around it, you

could understand cell-cell interactions throughout the body."

Many of the latest results were presented at a recent meeting, "The Molecular and Structural Biology of Hair," held in Arlington, Virginia, by the New York Academy of Sciences. Among the findings reported:

• Some researchers proposed that the growth of hair is reminiscent of the growth of a tumor. Hair is the only part of the human body that is periodically destroyed and replenished throughout adulthood, they said, and each time the hair structure must invade the scalp, rather than a tumor burrows into surrounding tissue. Researchers have discovered that the same growth-promoting proteins in the body that trigger cancer are also involved in the normal hair regeneration cycle.

• Other researchers have detected evidence that the body may kill off the follicle at the end of the hair cycle by using the same soldier cells of the immune system that attack microbes and reject foreign tissue.

• Scientists are also picking apart the genetic events underlying the changes in hair growth that occur throughout adulthood. They are beginning to understand why the male sex hormone, testosterone, works in early adolescence to enlarge the follicles on a man's face and thus allow a beard to grow, but has the opposite effect on the scalp hairs years later, prompting the follicles to shrink down and cause baldness.

• Still other researchers are mastering the difficult art of growing complete human hairs in the test tube. Scientists from Cambridge University in England announced that when they plucked out human hairs along with the sebaceous gland abutting them at a particular point in the hair cycle, the hairs would con-

tinue to grow in culture dishes for up to 10 days.

• Many biologists are taking advantage of the recent ability to isolate and cultivate the cells that make up the dermal papilla, cells clustered below the root of the hair that send signals to the tissue of the follicle that it is either time to grow or to retreat. These cells are the most important part of the entire hair structure, scientists said, because they seem to be in command of hair growth and death.

**T**HE advances in technology are attracting basic scientists who might once have scorned any "science" of hair growth as something best left to cosmetologists. "This was a nonfield a few years ago," said Dr. Stuart H. Yuspa of the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Maryland. "The fact that there are now a few hundred people doing really fine work is astonishing."

Yet even the most devoted basic researchers are not ignorant of the possible payoffs should their work result in a genuine cure for baldness. Much of the new research on hair is supported by pharmaceutical companies. Scientists in Australia and New Zealand have been supported for 30 years by the wool industry, with the result that the sheep's coat is one of the best-studied systems in the hair field.

Dr. Kurt S. Stenn, a dermatologist at Yale University School of Medicine and one of the conference organizers, complained that some researchers tried to turn their results with the hope of winning big prizes. "If we're going to understand hair growth, we're going to do it through solid, methodical science," he said. "It's not going to come out in splashy, commercialized miracle cures."

# Survival Courses for Animals

By Jane E. Brody  
New York Times Service

**S**AN DIEGO—Zoo have been remarkably successful in breeding many animals that are at or near extinction in their natural habitats. But the success has raised a curious new problem—that of teaching the surplus zoo-born animals how to live and survive in the wild.

For some species, such as the lion-tailed macaque, survival courses—a kind of Outward Bound for zoo-bred primates—have been developed to foster skills needed to find food and fend off predators in the wild.

For other endangered animals like the Galapagos tortoise and the tuatara, a lizard-like reptile from New Zealand, competing species that eat their eggs or their food have to be eradicated from entire islands before the animals can go home safely.

In cases where people are the predators, schemes have had to be devised to enable local people to turn a profit from preserving the animals instead of from hunting them. But more often the most serious problems involve the habits of the animals themselves and their ability to coexist with people and other animals that share their territory.

"If reintroduction programs are not carefully designed, they won't work," said Donald G. Lindberg, a behaviorist at the zoo and a quantitative biologist in a field replete with idealism.

Even when animals appear to be adapting successfully after being released to the wild, the potential for disaster remains great. Reintroduced species can succumb to the same factors that endangered their survival in the first place.

Many institutions, from the New York Aquarium to Bali Barat National Park in Indonesia, are involved in reintroduction programs. Several under way at the zoo here typify the challenges.

## Lion-Tailed Macaque

These white-maned monkeys from the mountainous rain forest of southern India have increasingly less territory to which to return. But before they can go back to the wild, these zoo-reared arboreal animals that depend on a strong social structure must learn how to be wild.

The San Diego Zoo has built a spacious corral at the Wild Animal Park, its sister facility, for 11 lion-tailed that have lived together. As the monkeys swing through the trees they are becoming more agile. They are being weaned from garden-variety foods and introduced



Lion-tailed macaque has to learn wild ways.



Formidable reproductive obstacles must be overcome for tuatara reptiles.

to predatory wildlife and their young are being raised with little or no exposure to people.

"I was thrilled to see the males alarm-barking at a circling vulture and to watch a group of macaques mobbing a snake," Dr. Lindberg said. Still, he expects it will take another five years of simulated wild living before the animals are ready for the real thing.

Meanwhile, Dr. Ajith Kumar of the Wildlife Institute of India is canvassing the mountains of southern India for formerly occupied macaque territory that would be a suitable habitat.

## California Condor

The extraordinary measures being taken to save this 25-pound vulture are more symbolic than practical, and William D. Toome, curator of ornithology at the Wild Animal Park, is the first to admit it.

In the effort to improve the vulture's reproductive success, the zoo took the few remaining wild birds into captivity, a measure that has resulted in more live chicks but placed the animal's natural habitat in jeopardy. "If we left them in the wild, the species would soon be extinct, but when we took the last birds out of the wild for captive breeding, there was no longer any legal obligation to preserve their habitat," Dr. Toome said.

Since the birds will be sent into an environment where they cannot be protected adequately, researchers insist on three prerequisites. First, there must be at least three breeding pairs remaining in captivity. Second, the released birds must have five other siblings still in captivity to protect the genetic base in case all the released birds die.

Third, there must be at least three backup birds in captivity that meet this genetic criterion that are also physically and behaviorally suitable for release.

Meanwhile the zoo is working to speed up the condor's reproductive rate by 200 to 400 percent. In the wild, condor parents spend a year and a half rearing their young before they even think about laying another egg. By taking away the hatchlings and rearing them in captivity (but taking care not to imprint them on people) the parents will reproduce again sooner.

"In condor habitat there are 57 threatened or endangered species of plants and animals that nobody cares about," Dr. Toome said. "Because the condor is big and ugly we can get people interested in reducing the threats to its survival, and many other species will be protected at the same time."

## Tuatara

The tuatara has long been extinct on the New Zealand mainland, having fallen victim to hunting, habitat loss and introduced predators like the Polynesian rat.

This unique reptile now lives only on two dozen offshore islands, having disappeared from two islands just within the last decade, according to Susan Schaffer, an assistant curator of reptiles.

Researchers at Victoria University in Wellington recently discovered a second species of tuatara that exists only on the top four acres of one small island called North Brother. Naturalists are now looking for an appropriate island free of introduced predators where a second population could be established.

Formidable reproductive obstacles must be overcome. "The tuatara lives for 60 years or more," Ms. Schaffer said, "its eggs take 12 to 15 months to incubate, females in the wild take at least 9 or 10 years and up to 14 years to reach sexual maturity and then they breed only once every four or five years."

To get around this reproductive obstacle researchers in New Zealand have been treating wild female tuataras with hormones to stimulate egg-laying. Then the eggs are collected to be hatched in laboratories and the young are raised in captivity for later reintroduction.

**Przewalski's Horses**

A global management program is in place to rescue this unique horse, known to exist for only 87 years before it disappeared from the wild in 1968. From 13 captive animals, 1,000 of these genetically distinct horses now exist in captivity, and each has been recorded in a "snid book" that lists its genetic background.

"When we reintroduce them into nature, we want the entire gene pool to be represented," said Dr. Oliver Ryder, a geneticist with the Zoological Society of San Diego.

The greatest challenge is finding a suitable area for reintroduction. "Where the animal went extinct may not be the best place to put them back," Dr. Ryder said. The animals slated for reintroduction will have to be between one and two years old, Dr. Ryder explained.

Old enough to leave the herd of their birth, but young enough to establish social relationships using less aggressive methods than fighting to the point of injury.

# U.S. Issues New Asthma Warnings

By Lawrence K. Altman  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK—Doctors must be more vigilant in recognizing and treating asthma, an increasingly fatal disease in the United States, federal health officials said.

The recommendation was part of the first national guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of the lung ailment. They were issued by Dr. Claude J. Lenfant, the director of the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, who said he hoped they would spur wider application of existing diagnostic tools and therapies.

Asthma affects 10 million Americans of all ages, and usually produces wheezing, coughing, chest tightness and difficulty in breathing. About 4,600 Americans die of asthma each year, the report said, many of the deaths could have been prevented.

Even people with mild cases of asthma must be monitored continuously, the guidelines say, because the lung ailment can rapidly deteriorate. And because the disease can take a widely different course from patient to patient, monitoring and treatment need to be tailored to individual needs and circumstances, and may even be necessary around the clock. "There is no one test or set of tests that should be ordered for every patient," the report said.

The report was prepared by a panel of experts from the federal agency and 28 other scientific, medical and voluntary organizations involved in asthma research and care.

The guidelines urged doctors to educate asthma patients in an effort to help them gain the motivation, skill and confidence to control the disease.

The cause of the ailment is not known, and though it often begins in childhood, it can occur at any age. For unknown reasons, it is more common in boys than girls during childhood but the ratio reverses after the age of 15.

Because most asthma attacks are touched off by allergies, the first task is to remove the offending allergen or environmental factor, the panel said. Among such factors are cigarette smoke from direct inhalations

and secondhand smoke; colds and other respiratory infections; dusts; pollen; molds; house dust mites; strong odors; industrial or environmental air pollutants; cold air; exercise; and emotional upheaval.

People whose asthma is touched off by pollen should remain indoors during the pollen season.

Without such objective measurements, doctors may misjudge the severity of asthma if they rely solely on the medical history and a routine physical examination, the report said.

Doctors were urged to instruct patients about the chronic nature of asthma and the need to follow a prescribed treatment plan. Such a plan should call for patients keeping a diary.

The aim is to record what factors aggravate asthma symptoms, set off an attack and worsen results of the breathing tests.

The panel said that doctors often failed to diagnose asthma, particularly among young children; their wheezing is often attributed to a respiratory infection or some other condition.

Asthma sometimes is erroneously diagnosed in patients who have heart disease, whose airways are obstructed by a foreign body or those who suffer other lung disorders.

While childhood asthma is usually related to allergy, viral infections often set off asthma attacks in infants, and adults can also become asthmatic if they suddenly develop an allergy. Foods are not common triggers of asthma, the report said.

Some types of cheese, specifically old cheddar, are more effective than others, he said. He also found that children in classrooms exposed to full-spectrum light have fewer dental problems than children in classrooms with regular fluorescent lighting.

Old Cheddar Recommended in Reversing Tooth Decay

EDMONTON, Alberta (Reuters)—Cheese and sunshine can reverse the early effects of tooth decay, a University of Alberta dental researcher says. Dr. Anthony Hargreaves said a two-year study of about 100 persons showed that calcium released when eating cheese can prevent tooth decay and even replace decayed material with healthy minerals.

FDA Assails 1986 Study On Drug for Alzheimer's

NEW YORK (AP)—A study four years ago that set off a stampede for an experimental drug to treat Alzheimer's disease was seriously flawed, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration says. Accused of wrongly withholding the drug, the FDA has been reviewing evidence of its effectiveness since a researcher contended in 1986 that the drug—tacrine, or THA—

increased the risk of hypertension among darker-skinned blacks.

Danes Work on Nasal Spray For Treatment by Insulin

NEW YORK (NYT)—Danish scientists have developed insulin that can be taken as a nasal spray, raising hopes that some diabetics now dependent on the drug may soon be able to treat their disease without injections.

The scientists are beginning large trials testing its effect on nasal membranes over time. The dream of nasal insulin has been around for 50 years," said Dr. Lise Heding, of the Novo Nordisk Corp. in Bagsvaerd, Denmark, which is developing the drug. "Now we think we've figured out how to make it safe and effective."

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# Shouldn't you be reading commentary like this — regularly?

## Gorbachev Should Cut His Losses and Free the Baltics

By George F. Kennan

WASHINGTON—The Soviet Union's current policy of holding onto the Baltic states is a mistake. It is a mistake that will only lead to further Soviet losses and a weakening of the Soviet Union's position in the world.

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The Soviet Union's current policy of holding onto the Baltic states is a mistake. It is a mistake that will



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Hero to the Hopeless

In nearly 12 years as Iraq's dictator, Saddam Hussein has done nothing for the Arab world, for Islam or for the Third World. Quite the contrary. He squandered oil revenues on arms, terrorized Muslim clerics and waged aggressive war against Islamic Iran. Then he attacked Arab Kuwait. Yet now his defiance of a U.S.-led coalition wins the praise of millions of people from Morocco to Malaysia. That they cheer such a loathsome tyrant sends Washington an important message, one that must be addressed if the war is to be followed by a durable peace.

Pro-Iraqi sentiment is particularly strong in countries with pro-Western governments, including some that have sent troops to the Gulf.

Egypt has 47,000 troops poised for combat, and President Hosni Mubarak has been perhaps the most outspoken Arab critic of Saddam Hussein. Yet, under pressure from domestic critics, he now stresses his desire for an early peace, with no dismemberment of Iraq's military power.

Turkey has sent 100,000 troops to the Iraqi border and allowed the United States to launch air raids from Turkish soil. But the armed forces chief of staff has resigned in protest, and assassins struck down a top security aide.

Pakistan has sent 10,000 soldiers to Saudi Arabia. Yet popular opinion enthusiastically backs Iraq, and the army chief, General Mirza Aslam Beg, denounces the war as a Zionist plot against Islam.

Morocco has 1,700 troops stationed in the Gulf, yet more than 300,000 people marched in Rabat on Sunday in support of the Iraqi cause.

Similar sentiments are heard across North Africa, worrying nearby European nations. Under pressure from fundamentalists, Alge-

ria's president, Chadli Bendjedid, has shifted from evenhanded condemnation to solidarity with "brother Iraq." In pro-Western Tunisia, bombing raids against Iraq have aroused popular anger at the United States and France. President Zine Abidine Ben Ali now denounces the war.

Most countries in the Third World were once exploited colonies of Europe. Now they are among the world's poorest, most indebted societies. Ordinary people in these lands do not consider themselves beneficiaries of the present world order, and doubt the promise of a new one.

In the Arab world, these sentiments are compounded by a history of humiliations. A millennium ago, Arab civilizations flourished north of the Mediterranean as well as south. Since then, Arab power and glory have been in steady retreat. It is scarcely surprising that many Arabs now feel like cheering Saddam Hussein's defiance.

Yet the Third World can only suffer by a prolonged war. And it will not reverse its historic victimhood by siding once again with a losing, and in this case monstrous, cause.

But the alienation remains. And probably the only useful way to respond to it is for Washington and its allies to demonstrate that the new world order is not going to be a rich man's club. There is no need to wait until war's end to deal with issues like debt relief, tariff reform, decent levels of development assistance and better responses to disease, droughts, floods and famines.

In his State of the Union Message, George Bush declared that "the hopes of humanity turn to us," and called for a "victory for world peace and justice." Peace and justice: They would provide the answer to the cheers for a tyrant.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Remember Tiananmen

China is using the general preoccupation with Iraq to dispose of the cases of the dozens of detainees left over from its forcible suppression of the nonviolent democracy movement a year and a half ago. Earlier, the Chinese "political-legal system" — nice phrase, that — sent up those accused of violent acts. The current crop includes intellectuals and students accused of, among other offenses, "counterrevolutionary rebellion," which is Chinesepeak for the exercise of basic rights of speech and assembly. Beijing's dilemma is to deal with them not only as individuals comprising the brain trust of a challenging political movement but also as representatives of a class essential to the health of the society. Some detainees are being released as "repentant." Others, including some who specifically sought to avert bloodshed, are being prosecuted and put in prison. By some combination of leniency and toughness, it seems, the authorities hope to close the books on Tiananmen Square.

It can't be done. The Chinese government lost its nerve, lost its sense at Tiananmen and conducted a savage reprisal against unarmed people, killing hundreds and creating a classic metaphor for late 20th century Communist repression. That this happened under a senior party leader,

Deng Xiaoping, who himself had suffered for earlier dedication to reform only makes the default more grievous.

The Chinese leadership is now trying to govern without even the indirect consent of huge swathes of its population. It is choking off the civic contribution of some of its worthiest citizens. It is proceeding on the discredited theory that economic change can be advanced apart from political change. No one can say how many more years China must pay this decision to put an elite's power over the people's interest.

Naturally, the authorities would like others to help them ease back into international routine. Here the Bush administration has a sorry record. It has shown itself ready to pay in major diplomatic and economic coin for Chinese political acts (accommodating American policy on Iraq, for instance) for which Beijing had its own reasons and for which Washington should not have paid at all. Blood is not flowing in Beijing these days, but the people who spoke out for freedom there remain in distress. A moment when the Chinese government, itself thoroughly "unrepentant," is doling out class justice is no time to forget the brave victims of Tiananmen Square.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## The Poison Endures

Since August, the woman has been gazing at pictures of gas-masked soldiers in the Gulf with a special fascination and sorrow. Her grandfather, whom she never knew, died from exposure to mustard gas during World War I.

Although he was gassed in the trenches of France, her grandfather didn't die there. He was shipped home to a veterans' hospital on Long Island, where he eventually married the raven-haired nurse he watched over him at night. He became a lawyer, bought a house and fathered a child. He died at the onset of the Great Depression from internal mustard gas injuries that would not heal. His widow lost the house that military death benefits were not enough to pay for. When she returned to

emptying bedpans and fluffing pillows on the graveyard shift, his daughter was placed in foster care. The granddaughter he barely dreamed of grew up knowing only his oval portrait and the terrible truth that happy families can be ripped apart.

Today, the woman feels certain that the faces she can't see behind the gas masks are as young and handsome as her grandfather's. She believes Saddam Hussein's threat to use "unconventional warheads" and is frightened, too, that the Pentagon has sent riot gas to the Gulf. In World War I it started with riot gas; then it was chlorine gas; then mustard gas. She doubts that military planners, in Baghdad or Washington, understand how long the poison lasts.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Comment

### New Deal in the Middle East?

A Muslim fundamentalist figure (in Lebanon) questions the possibility that the United States is seeking to change certain regimes in the Middle East after settling the Gulf crisis. There is an American plan aiming at absorbing the feeling of subjugation that citizens have as a result of the nature of Arab regimes. That might lead to replacing Arab regimes with more democratic, humane and realistic ones capable of absorbing all tensions. In that sense, a new regional order will materialize. It will be the first example of a new world order having a democratic and national shape, an American regime in its real sense.

—AN NAHAR (Beirut)

### Asians Are Contributing

Asian countries, although mostly poor, are contributing in their own way: Bangladesh was one of the first Islamic states to send troops to Saudi Arabia to defend holy places. China, as a member of the UN Security Council, supported all UN Gulf resolutions but abstained on using force against Iraq. India is allowing landing

and refueling of U.S. Air Force transports of nonlethal cargo.

Indonesia has a secular government that supports the war but has not sent in military or other aid; Kuwait has an important aid donor, Iraq a big trading partner.

Japan is Asia's biggest war supporter, with a planned contribution of \$13 billion. Malaysia, where Islam is the official religion, supported UN resolutions until it stepped down from the Security Council on Jan. 1. Now it has some reservations.

Pakistan has sent troops to Saudi Arabia to protect holy places. The government supports the war, but citizens have staged large protests against the presence of non-Muslim troops in the holy land.

The Philippines sent a 277-person medical team, but last week the foreign secretary criticized the war in strong terms. Singapore sent a medical team of 30. South Korea will contribute \$500 million in financial and material assistance, and dispatched a 154-member medical team. Taiwan, not a UN member, supports the war; it donated \$30 million to Jordan. Thailand sent 14 medical personnel.

Asia is trying to do its share.

—Los Angeles Times

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## OPINION

## Bush Needs Correct Answers To Some Tough Questions

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — President George Bush is to be commended for not micromanaging the Gulf war. But his passion against interference hints that he may be overreacting to the late President Lyndon Johnson's management of the Vietnam War — and giving his generals too much running room.

Mr. Johnson did involve himself, incorrectly, in choosing bombing targets in North Vietnam. But he had reason to worry that bombing would provoke Chinese and Soviet intervention, and it was thus his duty to set overall air strategy. As for ground strategy in South Vietnam, that was almost entirely the province of military commanders — for good and ill.

This is not to suggest criticism of the U.S. military's performance in the Gulf. On the contrary, it has been marked by high competence. The point is that Mr. Bush may be so mesmerized by "Johnson's mistake," and thus so determined to stay out of his generals' hair, that he may not fully appreciate a central truth: The military is a vast corporate bureaucracy with its own blinkers — excellent at many tasks but, more so than other bureaucracies, not very good at questioning its own thinking and way of doing things.

Specifically, my concern is that President Bush's deference to the military as he approaches decisions on ground combat will sway him from asking the following kinds of tough questions:

How well has the anti-Saddam coalition really been doing in interdicting supplies from Iraq to Kuwait?

The answer is critical for judging how much

more to bomb these routes before attacking Iraqi forces in Kuwait. General Norman Schwarzkopf said last week that the effort had been 90 percent effective, but some Pentagon intelligence experts say the figure is much lower. If Mr. Bush simply asks the Pentagon to reconcile these two estimates, the reply will always be that the field commander is right. But the facts here are so important that the president and Defense Secretary Dick Cheney should look at the data and examine how the estimating is being done.

What about Iraq's stockpiles in Kuwait?

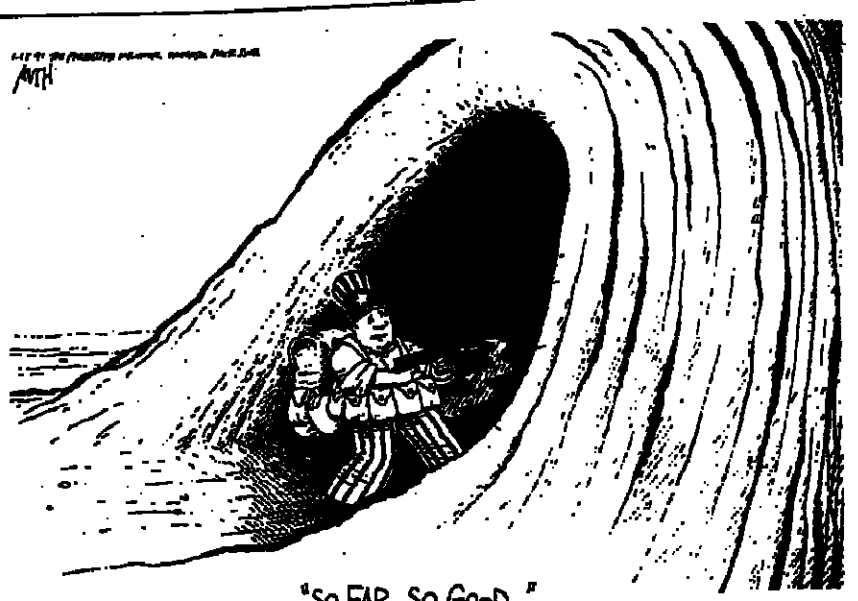
The Iraqis may have food, water and ammunition to last for months. If so, Mr. Bush would want to continue bombing supply routes even longer than planned to force Iraq to use up those reserves. More basically, does the military actually know much about these stockpiles? If not, perhaps sending in commando teams to snatch Iraqis might fill the information gap.

Are U.S. troops as prepared as they can be to meet a chemical attack?

U.S. commanders say they have this matter under control, but serious questions have been raised. Last week on ABC's "PrimeTime Live," the editor of Jane's Publication on Protective Gear, the military bible in this field, told ABC that U.S. gas masks and protective clothing were not nearly as good as the equipment of America's NATO allies. Before sending troops to battle, Mr. Bush has to check out this alarming report.

Has the military's corporate machinery dis-

gorged so much about U.S. intentions for a



"So Far, So Good..."

ground attack that Iraqi forces are just waiting in all the right places?

Everyone seems to know that the likely scenario calls for U.S. and British forces to wheel around Kuwait and cut across the southern part of Iraq toward Basra. The military mind has a habit of fixating on a plan and carrying it out relentlessly and without artifice. But surprise is essential to prevent Iraq from concentrating its forces at the likely attack routes. In World War II, General Eisenhower knew that the Germans were expecting him to attack across the Channel in Normandy, but he created feints that compelled Hitler to divert forces from Normandy. Maybe Saddam Hussein should be given good reason to fret about an attack on Baghdad and not Basra.

On such questions, military briefings for high civilian officials are wondrous to behold. Orderly, comprehensive and positive, they can overwhelm listeners. Mr. Bush and Mr. Cheney have heard them all before, but never on this scale and from their present perch.

The Gulf is the first war directed by Generals Schwarzkopf and Colin Powell. They have shown great intelligence and political sensitivity, but they have not been fully tested in their four-star roles. Until they are, Mr. Bush cannot know whether they will turn out to be George C. Marshall or George C. Scotts.

Meanwhile, George Bush is commander in chief, and the American people will hold him responsible for the conduct of this war, just as they did Lyndon Johnson for Vietnam.

The New York Times

## Wanted: Somewhat Less Optimism and More Plain Thinking

By William Pfaff

PARIS — There is a striking passage in Thomas Jefferson's message to Congress of 1803, during the pause between the French revolutionary wars and those, to follow shortly, of Napoleon's empire. He said, "Let us bow with gratitude to that kind Providence" which "guarded us from hastily entering into the sanguinary contest, and left us only to look on and to pity its ravages."

He went on to say that "we should be most unwise, indeed, were we to cast away the singular blessings of the position in which nature has placed us, the opportunity she has endowed us with of pursuing, at a distance from foreign contentions, the paths of industry, peace and happiness; of cultivating general friendship, and of bringing collisions of interest to the umpirage of reason rather than of force."

In short, he was an isolationist. The Gulf war has reopened the old American debate between the globalists and those I will call the Jeffersonians. I say Jeffersonians rather than Washingtonians (although it was George Washington who provided the charter of American isolationism, warning the nation against "entangling alliances") because Jefferson was unmistakably an American exceptionalist, as is George Bush. Both hold the United States to be not like other countries.

Jefferson believed that the United States was unique, that "this whole chapter in the history of man is new" — the United States the "world's best hope." But he held that Americans should cultivate national virtue and prosperity within America's borders.

Mr. Bush believes that it has an obligation to export virtue and liberty, so as to make a better world. Mr. Bush's State of the Union address on Jan. 29 was an unequalled statement of American uniqueness. "Among the nations of the world only the United States of America has both the moral standing and the means" to create a new world order. "The hopes of humanity turn to us. We are Americans; we have a unique responsibility to do the hard work of freedom," and so on and on in words that over the

past five decades of daily use have lost virtually all meaning even to those who employ them.

These phrases of American exceptionalism, by which we Americans praise ourselves and say how different we are from all the rest, have become the ostensible warrant but also the ideological disguise for a foreign policy actually driven by a variety of frequently uncoordinated and unanalyzed practical considerations.

In the Gulf, American motives are protecting oil sources, rejecting aggression, living up to alliance guarantees to Saudi Arabia and Israel, fear of the implications of Iraq's Western-supplied weaponry, etc., each of which would suggest a specific and limited war aim. But it all comes out in presidential speeches as America leading "the struggle to preserve and extend the blessings of liberty."

A Successful U.S. Foreign Policy Will Be Realistic

weapons is a useful option for national consideration and debate today, whatever American casualties. Americans are capable of such optimism, I suppose, because nothing had happened to the country in nearly a century and a half, since the Civil War, so it is conventional to think that nothing bad ever will happen. World War II was bad, but not very bad for Americans. Civil society was totally spared, and military casualties were less than a quarter of 1 percent of population.

Totalitarianism, genocide, purge, prisons, labor camps, betrayals, denunciations — whose experience signals pessimism, dread of war and fear of its consequences — fear of the future. The Gulf war will test whether they, the majority, are right, or whether we Americans are, as Mr. Bush assures us, truly exceptional — our "best days" still ahead.

considerable part an attempt to demonstrate that the failure in Vietnam didn't count.

Another American founding father, Benjamin Franklin, once observed "that there never was a good war or a bad peace." One might argue about the first part of that proposition, but it is a plain statement of a plain thought. American leaders no longer seem capable of plain language or plain thought, being incapacitated by optimism.

It is an incapacity that separates the United States from the rest of mankind, whose experience signals pessimism, dread of war and fear of its consequences — fear of the future. The Gulf war will test whether they, the majority, are right, or whether we Americans are, as Mr. Bush assures us, truly exceptional — our "best days" still ahead.

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NEW ORLEANS — In 1945, Germany and Japan, as defeated Axis powers, were driven from international politics by the victors.

Now the United States and Britain are insisting that they return. Chancellor Helmut Kohl has acknowledged that Germany can no longer duck its global responsibilities. But can Washington have what it really wants — a globally active yet obedient Germany and Japan?

After much arm-twisting, Germany and Japan have reluctantly ponied up for the Gulf war. Along with the tardy but welcome display of solidarity, Germany has promised \$9 billion and a few odds and ends, ranging from Patriot missiles for Israel to some surplus East German equipment. Japan has also pledged \$9 billion, in a package of miscellaneous loans and grants. But their support for the American crusade remains far from enthusiastic.

Germany's protestations that its commitment in Eastern Europe leaves it with little cash to spare, and that

this commitment also should be viewed as a contribution to a "new world order," cut no ice with American moralists. Powerful voices in Washington circles and the media find Germany's preoccupation with events on its own soil "insulting," and "enormously distressing."

These tender sensibilities must brace for new shocks: Germany has less interest in the containment of global instability than America does.

West Germany went along with containment of the Soviet Union because this policy was in its interest. But America's new global crusade for law and order pales in importance before bigger problems closer to home: reunification, and chaos in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The Middle East is a particularly bad place to put allies to the test. Preoccupied with the Gulf, Americans have failed to note that Germany and Japan are not as interested as they are in the survival of shieldholders.

## Change May Be Coming in Burma

By Josef Silverstein

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Political and military developments in Burma suggest that 1991 may see important changes in the balance of forces, testing the hold on power of the military regime.

The political equation changed in December when eight elected members of the People's Assembly — a body that the military refuses to permit to come into existence — made their way to "liberated areas" under the control of minority groups fighting the central government. A provincial government, the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma, was declared at the headquarters of the Karens.

It is significant that all eight elected members of the People's Assembly came from Burma's heartland — from Pegu, Sagaing and Mandalay. The act of proclamation may not have sent shudders through the regime, and no one expected the people to rise and rally to its standard. But most observers agree the fact that it took place in the eastern part of Burma controlled by the minorities, and gave new evidence of growing trust and unity between the majority Burmese and several minorities in revolt. This is a milestone in the long struggle for national unity.

The process began with the 1947 agreement in which U Aung San promised the minorities autonomy in local affairs in exchange for joining an independent political union. It continues in the long struggle by the minorities to achieve that goal and in the present war to force them to capitulate, with no promises about the future.

A second recent change in Burma is the rise of new leaders. With Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and U Tin Oo silenced through arrest, and with others in jail, in hiding or dead, the Burmese can appear leaderless. But the emergence of U Sain Win, a

feeling its armed enemies. Amnesty International and others have documented the human rights violations of the army. Thousands of civilians from Burma have taken refuge in Thailand to escape military abuses.

For the past two years, the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations has had this issue before it in Geneva. Sadako Ogata, the new UN high commissioner for refugees, is expected to report later this month on her investigation into human rights in Burma. At the recently completed session of the UN General Assembly, the assembly's third committee considered a resolution sponsored by 20 countries demanding that the military regime free political prisoners and permit the People's Assembly to come into being. Opposition led by China and Singapore, and the moderating influence of Japan, prevented adoption, but the issue will be taken up again later this year.

To those who seek to benefit from business and arms deals made with the military rulers of Burma, the hold of the army over the people looks unbreakable. But the Burmese have a new rallying center and leaders to follow. They are aware of the truth about the civil war and human rights violations. They know that the terror they suffer stems from the illegitimate exercise of power by the armed forces and its inability to achieve victory on the battlefield.

For them, the changing configuration of forces in the liberated areas is evidence that military dictators are not invincible and that the determination and courage of ordinary men and women may yet triumph.

The writer, a professor of political science at Rutgers University, is the author of several books on Burma. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

By Walter Russell Mead

These sheikhs are important to Washington. Because they head rich but thinly populated states that are inherently weak, they need an outside protector. In exchange for protection, they are willing to do economic and political favors for America in the Middle East and elsewhere. Saudi support helps prop up the dollar and strengthen America's central position in the world's financial system. Kuwait money plays a similar role in Britain — one reason why it has been America's staunchest ally in the crisis.

Some countries, such as France, are anxious to develop their own special relationships, including oil purchases, in the Arab world. Others, such as Germany and Japan, resent the use that America makes of its Middle East advantages.

Oil, not sheikhs, interests Germany and Japan, and from the standpoint of oil consumers the unification of Arab populations and oil resources is not necessarily a bad thing. A unified Arab nation could not sit idly on its oil reserves. Unlike, say, Saudi Arabia, which can adjust its oil production to manipulate prices, a unified Arab nation would need a predictable stream of oil income for its development and consumption targets.

As Washington now envisions its new relationship with Germany and Japan, they are to follow its lead anywhere it feels that the global order is in danger. It expects to determine when and how force will be used and to dictate terms of peace. This is not a script they are likely to accept.

Other countries might send forces to the Gulf, and pay for actions that enhance their own influence there, but they are now and always will be more frightened when it comes to paying for activities that enhance American influence there.

There is no point in getting huffy about it; this is how independent countries operate. If you want other countries to help pay for your foreign

policy, you have to let them help shape it. Washington is only beginning to understand that the price for this support can be high.

George Bush's "new world order" has something for every faction at home, but what Washington needs badly is a new and realistic foreign policy for the post-Cold War world. Unfortunately, this isn't it.

The U.S. government seems lost without something to contain. Sovereign hunters had barely dismantled the Berlin Wall when America found a new and deadly menace: instability. At a time of diminishing national resources and power, the United States has not lowered its foreign policy horizons. It has universalized them.

The mirage of a universal alliance against instability, led but not paid for by America, is potentially the most dangerous idea in U.S. foreign policy in the last generation. It raises expectations that cannot be met. It sows bitterness among Cold War allies at a time of rapid political change. It tempts Americans to take on responsibilities beyond their resources. While they want the post-Cold War order to evolve in ways that defend American primacy, America's associates want it to diminish.

The dream of a world order based on peace and law is an old dream and a good one. Presidents Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt spoke, as George Bush speaks, for values that are and will remain basic to any American agenda in international affairs. But Wilson and Roosevelt underestimated the obstacles to constructing a world order and ended up with progress that was a realistic approach might have secured.

Let us hope — given the stakes, let us pray — that President Bush does not repeat their mistakes.

The writer, a senior fellow at the World Policy Institute, is preparing a book on foreign policy, for the 20th Century Fund. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1891: Russian Settlers

NEW YORK — An international society for the colonization of Russian Jews has been incorporated at San Francisco under the laws of the State of California, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The society will purchase a tract of land and locate a colony of Russian Jews on it. The settlers will be given the land, stock and implements together with advances, until the land produces. A mortgage will be taken in payment, but it will be on very easy terms.

### 1916: Pollution in War

PARIS — Suffocating gas reservoirs located behind the German lines have been destroyed by shells from French howitzers, the deadly fumes being released and blown by a light breeze straight on the Teutons' lines of defense. After accurate observation had been made from French aeroplanes, shells were fired at a high angle to pierce the roofing of the

large underground storage wells for the asphyxiating gases. Several were hit, and dense clouds of the vapors were disseminated in the air. It is not known what casualties were caused.

### 1941: Crisis for Pétain

PARIS — Admiral Jean Dorlan, Navy Minister, left here today [Feb. 6] for Paris to continue negotiations with Pierre Laval. Informed quarters declared that the Vichy government had been astonished by the extent of the demands Laval has made as a condition for his re-entering the Pétain Cabinet, from which Laval, previously Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, was ousted last December. While willing that Pétain should remain as Chief of State, Laval is demanding that he himself be made Premier, with the right to appoint and dismiss ministers who would in future be responsible to him, and not to the Chief of State.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune

مكتبات الامم المتحدة







# NYSE

## Wednesday's Closing

Table includes the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and on other major U.S. stock exchanges. Via The Associated Press

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	110 1/4	109 3/4	110 1/4	109 3/4
Microsoft	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2
Apple	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2
Oracle	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2
Novell	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2
Lotus	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2
Intuit	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2
Visa	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2
MasterCard	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2
Amex	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
Discover	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2
Bank of America	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Wells Fargo	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2
Citigroup	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2
JPMorgan Chase	6 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2
Goldman Sachs	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2
Morgan Stanley	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2
JP Morgan	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2
Bank One	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4
First Union	1 1/4	1 1/8	1 1/4	1 1/8
Bank of New York	1 1/8	1 1/16	1 1/8	1 1/16
MetLife	1 1/16	1 1/32	1 1/16	1 1/32
Prudential	1 1/32	1 1/64	1 1/32	1 1/64
Lincoln Financial	1 1/64	1 1/128	1 1/64	1 1/128
Capital One	1 1/128	1 1/256	1 1/128	1 1/256
Bank of Montreal	1 1/256	1 1/512	1 1/256	1 1/512
Bank of Canada	1 1/512	1 1/1024	1 1/512	1 1/1024
Bank of Japan	1 1/1024	1 1/2048	1 1/1024	1 1/2048
Bank of China	1 1/2048	1 1/4096	1 1/2048	1 1/4096
Bank of Korea	1 1/4096	1 1/8192	1 1/4096	1 1/8192
Bank of India	1 1/8192	1 1/16384	1 1/8192	1 1/16384
Bank of Australia	1 1/16384	1 1/32768	1 1/16384	1 1/32768
Bank of New Zealand	1 1/32768	1 1/65536	1 1/32768	1 1/65536
Bank of South Africa	1 1/65536	1 1/131072	1 1/65536	1 1/131072
Bank of Argentina	1 1/131072	1 1/262144	1 1/131072	1 1/262144
Bank of Brazil	1 1/262144	1 1/524288	1 1/262144	1 1/524288
Bank of Mexico	1 1/524288	1 1/1048576	1 1/524288	1 1/1048576
Bank of Peru	1 1/1048576	1 1/2097152	1 1/1048576	1 1/2097152
Bank of Chile	1 1/2097152	1 1/4194304	1 1/2097152	1 1/4194304
Bank of Colombia	1 1/4194304	1 1/8388608	1 1/4194304	1 1/8388608
Bank of Venezuela	1 1/8388608	1 1/16777216	1 1/8388608	1 1/16777216
Bank of Ecuador	1 1/16777216	1 1/33554432	1 1/16777216	1 1/33554432
Bank of Bolivia	1 1/33554432	1 1/67108864	1 1/33554432	1 1/67108864
Bank of Paraguay	1 1/67108864	1 1/134217728	1 1/67108864	1 1/134217728
Bank of Uruguay	1 1/134217728	1 1/268435456	1 1/134217728	1 1/268435456
Bank of Cuba	1 1/268435456	1 1/536870912	1 1/268435456	1 1/536870912
Bank of Haiti	1 1/536870912	1 1/1073741824	1 1/536870912	1 1/1073741824
Bank of Dominican Republic	1 1/1073741824	1 1/2147483648	1 1/1073741824	1 1/2147483648
Bank of Puerto Rico	1 1/2147483648	1 1/4294967296	1 1/2147483648	1 1/4294967296
Bank of the Virgin Islands	1 1/4294967296	1 1/8589934592	1 1/4294967296	1 1/8589934592
Bank of the Cayman Islands	1 1/8589934592	1 1/17179869184	1 1/8589934592	1 1/17179869184
Bank of the Bahamas	1 1/17179869184	1 1/34359738368	1 1/17179869184	1 1/34359738368
Bank of Barbados	1 1/34359738368	1 1/68719476736	1 1/34359738368	1 1/68719476736
Bank of Trinidad and Tobago	1 1/68719476736	1 1/137438953472	1 1/68719476736	1 1/137438953472
Bank of Guyana	1 1/137438953472	1 1/274877906944	1 1/137438953472	1 1/274877906944
Bank of Suriname	1 1/274877906944	1 1/549755813888	1 1/274877906944	1 1/549755813888
Bank of French Guiana	1 1/549755813888	1 1/1099511627776	1 1/549755813888	1 1/1099511627776
Bank of Martinique	1 1/1099511627776	1 1/2199023255552	1 1/1099511627776	1 1/2199023255552
Bank of Guadeloupe	1 1/2199023255552	1 1/4398046511104	1 1/2199023255552	1 1/4398046511104
Bank of Reunion	1 1/4398046511104	1 1/8796093022208	1 1/4398046511104	1 1/8796093022208
Bank of Mayotte	1 1/8796093022208	1 1/17592186044416	1 1/8796093022208	1 1/17592186044416
Bank of Comoros	1 1/17592186044416	1 1/35184372088832	1 1/17592186044416	1 1/35184372088832
Bank of Madagascar	1 1/35184372088832	1 1/70368744177664	1 1/35184372088832	1 1/70368744177664
Bank of Mauritania	1 1/70368744177664	1 1/140737488355328	1 1/70368744177664	1 1/140737488355328
Bank of Mali	1 1/140737488355328	1 1/281474976710656	1 1/140737488355328	1 1/281474976710656
Bank of Niger	1 1/281474976710656	1 1/562949953421312	1 1/281474976710656	1 1/562949953421312
Bank of Chad	1 1/562949953421312	1 1/1125899906842624	1 1/562949953421312	1 1/1125899906842624
Bank of Central African Republic	1 1/1125899906842624	1 1/2251799813685248	1 1/1125899906842624	1 1/2251799813685248
Bank of Congo	1 1/2251799813685248	1 1/4503599627370496	1 1/2251799813685248	1 1/4503599627370496
Bank of Gabon	1 1/4503599627370496	1 1/9007199254740992	1 1/4503599627370496	1 1/9007199254740992
Bank of Equatorial Guinea	1 1/9007199254740992	1 1/18014398509481984	1 1/9007199254740992	1 1/18014398509481984
Bank of Sierra Leone	1 1/18014398509481984	1 1/36028797018963968	1 1/18014398509481984	1 1/36028797018963968
Bank of Liberia	1 1/36028797018963968	1 1/72057594037927936	1 1/36028797018963968	1 1/72057594037927936
Bank of Ivory Coast	1 1/72057594037927936	1 1/144115188075855872	1 1/72057594037927936	1 1/144115188075855872
Bank of Senegal	1 1/144115188075855872	1 1/288230376151711744	1 1/144115188075855872	1 1/288230376151711744
Bank of Gambia	1 1/288230376151711744	1 1/576460752303423488	1 1/288230376151711744	1 1/576460752303423488
Bank of Guinea	1 1/576460752303423488	1 1/1152921504606846976	1 1/576460752303423488	1 1/1152921504606846976
Bank of Sierra Leone	1 1/1152921504606846976	1 1/2305843009213693952	1 1/1152921504606846976	1 1/2305843009213693952
Bank of Liberia	1 1/2305843009213693952	1 1/4611686018427387904	1 1/2305843009213693952	1 1/4611686018427387904
Bank of Ivory Coast	1 1/4611686018427387904	1 1/9223372036854775808	1 1/4611686018427387904	1 1/9223372036854775808
Bank of Senegal	1 1/9223372036854775808	1 1/18446744073709551616	1 1/9223372036854775808	1 1/18446744073709551616
Bank of Gambia	1 1/18446744073709551616	1 1/36893488147419103232	1 1/18446744073709551616	1 1/36893488147419103232
Bank of Guinea	1 1/36893488147419103232	1 1/73786976294838206464	1 1/36893488147419103232	1 1/73786976294838206464
Bank of Sierra Leone	1 1/73786976294838206464	1 1/147573952589676412928	1 1/73786976294838206464	1 1/147573952589676412928
Bank of Liberia	1 1/147573952589676412928	1 1/295147905179352825856	1 1/147573952589676412928	1 1/295147905179352825856
Bank of Ivory Coast	1 1/295147905179352825856	1 1/590295810358705651712	1 1/295147905179352825856	1 1/590295810358705651712
Bank of Senegal	1 1/590295810358705651712	1 1/1180591620717411303424	1 1/590295810358705651712	1 1/1180591620717411303424
Bank of Gambia	1 1/1180591620717411303424	1 1/2361183241434822606848	1 1/1180591620717411303424	1 1/2361183241434822606848
Bank of Guinea	1 1/2361183241434822606848	1 1/4722366482869645213696	1 1/2361183241434822606848	1 1/4722366482869645213696
Bank of Sierra Leone	1 1/4722366482869645213696	1 1/9444732965739290427392	1 1/4722366482869645213696	1 1/9444732965739290427392
Bank of Liberia	1 1/9444732965739290427392	1 1/18889465931478580854784	1 1/9444732965739290427392	1 1/18889465931478580854784
Bank of Ivory Coast	1 1/18889465931478580854784	1 1/37778931862957161709568	1 1/18889465931478580854784	1 1/37778931862957161709568
Bank of Senegal	1 1/37778931862957161709568	1 1/75557863725914323419136	1 1/37778931862957161709568	1 1/75557863725914323419136
Bank of Gambia	1 1/75557863725914323419136	1 1/151115727451828646838272	1 1/75557863725914323419136	1 1/151115727451828646838272
Bank of Guinea	1 1/151115727451828646838272	1 1/302231454903657293676544	1 1/151115727451828646838272	1 1/302231454903657293676544
Bank of Sierra Leone	1 1/302231454903657293676544	1 1/604462909807314587353088	1 1/302231454903657293676544	1 1/604462909807314587353088
Bank of Liberia	1 1/604462909807314587353088	1 1/1208925819614629174706176	1 1/604462909807314587353088	1 1/1208925819614629174706176
Bank of Ivory Coast	1 1/1208925819614629174706176	1 1/2417851639229258349412352	1 1/1208925819614629174706176	1 1/2417851639229258349412352
Bank of Senegal	1 1/2417851639229258349412352	1 1/4835703278458516698824704	1 1/2417851639229258349412352	1 1/4835703278458516698824704
Bank of Gambia	1 1/4835703278458516698824704	1 1/9671406556917033397649408	1 1/4835703278458516698824704	1 1/9671406556917033397649408
Bank of Guinea	1 1/9671406556917033397649408	1 1/19342813113834066795298816	1 1/9671406556917033397649408	1 1/19342813113834066795298816
Bank of Sierra Leone	1 1/19342813113834066795298816	1 1/38685626227668133590597632	1 1/19342813113834066795298816	1 1/38685626227668133590597632
Bank of Liberia	1 1/38685626227668133590597632	1 1/77371252455336267181195264	1 1/38685626227668133590597632	1 1/77371252455336267181195264
Bank of Ivory Coast	1 1/77371252455336267181195264	1 1/154742504910672534362390528	1 1/77371252455336267181195264	1 1/154742504910672534362390528
Bank of Senegal	1 1/154742504910672534362390528	1 1/309485009821345068724781056	1 1/154742504910672534362390528	1 1/309485009821345068724781056
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Bank of Sierra Leone	1 1/1237940039285380274899124224	1 1/2475880078570760549798248448	1 1/1237940039285380274899124224	1 1/2475880078570760549798248448
Bank of Liberia	1 1/2475880078570760549798248448	1 1/4951760157141521099596496896	1 1/2475880078570760549798248448	1 1/4951760157141521099596496896
Bank of Ivory Coast	1 1/4951760157141521099596496896	1 1/9903520314283042199192993792	1 1/4951760157141521099596496896	1 1/9903520314283042199192993792
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Bank of Sierra Leone	1 1/79228162514264337593543950336	1 1/158456325028528675187087900672	1 1/79228162514264337593543950336	1 1/158456325028528675187087900672
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Bank of Senegal	1 1/633825300114114700748351602688	1 1/1267650600228229401496703205376	1 1/633825300114114700748351602688	1 1/1267650600228229401496703205376
Bank of Gambia	1 1/1267650600228229401496703205376	1 1/2535301200456458802993406410752	1 1/1267650600228229401496703205376	1 1/253



INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

The Trauma of Job Loss:  
Helping Executives Cope

By Elizabeth M. Fowler  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As chairman of Drake Beam Morin Inc., a large outplacement firm, William J. Morin worries about the level of emotional depression among managers who have lost jobs, especially those out more than a year.

In a recent interview at the firm's New York headquarters he spoke of a corporate lawyer who suffered such an ego setback after a job loss that he committed suicide.

"There is always a crisis at termination," Mr. Morin said. To deal with that, he said, more and more outplacement counselors are learning techniques for dealing with troubled clients.

"We have had nine suicides in the last 17 years," he said. "We identified three persons with suicidal tendencies a year ago, and 20 recently."

It now requires an average of 6.9 months for a U.S. manager to find a job, more than a month longer than it did a year ago. Financial help, like severance pay, usually lasts only six months, adding to the pressure.

Those suffering the greatest depression tend to be older managers, often out of work a year or so, long enough to be in a crisis. "I got a call from a chief executive of a company with whom we had done business," said Dr. Ronald D. Elliott, a senior vice president at Drake. "He said a friend told him one of the company's discharged managers had been talking suicide. Could I do something? We contacted the manager, and a counselor stayed with him until he went to his family doctor."

Outplacement counselors are learning to watch more closely for warning signs of potential suicide — lack of focus, withdrawal, jumping from statement to statement and other unusual behavior.

In one Drake group session for job hunters, clients were discussing a list of job-seeking areas. But one member suggested another way out — suicide. His counselor, who knew the client had been seeing a therapist, called the therapist immediately.

HELP FROM a spouse is also getting emphasis. There was the case of a manager dismissed after 22 years with an airline, his only job since college.

"It is water under the bridge," he calmly told his counselor, who nevertheless felt that the man seethed with rage inside. The counselor got in touch with the client's wife, who told him the client had been taking out a lot of anger on her.

Counseling helped, as it did in the case of the company president who lost his job and worried not about money but about how to tell his children.

Some cases of job loss offer a catalog of troubles. Anne M. Weinstein, a job counselor and vice president at Drake, told of a \$100,000-a-year manager who lost his job. His wife was leaving him, one child was in jail on assault charges, and another child in college had to be told there was no tuition money. His company held the mortgage on his house and wanted to sell it in the current depressed real estate market, which meant he would get little to nothing from the sale.

Outplacement firms are doing more group work, according to John Artise, a Drake vice president. "We put together committees of half a dozen counselors to spend an hour to review a manager's job-search plan," he said.

Joseph C. Duffy, a vice president, said: "We try to get a sense of their rhythms. If a person was used to making telephone calls early in the morning, then he should make job-seeking calls that time every day."

The firm assesses how the individual fares with success factors like confidence and the ability to talk easily and dress properly. Two or three years ago counselors were advising job seekers to be fairly selective. "The new approach is not to wait for the perfect job but take a reasonably good one that comes along," Mr. Morin said. "Once a person has a job he can look around for a better one."

CURRENCY RATES

Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
Australian dollar	1.2825	British pound	1.6475	Canadian dollar	1.0000	Japanese yen	161.00
French franc	6.5595	Deutsche mark	1.9360	Italian lira	2036.27	Swiss franc	1.7360
Spanish peseta	166.64	South African rand	10.0000	U.S. dollar	1.0000	U.S. dollar	1.0000
U.S. dollar	1.0000	U.S. dollar	1.0000	U.S. dollar	1.0000	U.S. dollar	1.0000

INTEREST RATES

Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate
3-month T-bill	7.125%	3-month Eurodollar	7.125%	3-month Japanese yen	7.125%
6-month T-bill	7.125%	6-month Eurodollar	7.125%	6-month Japanese yen	7.125%
1-year T-bill	7.125%	1-year Eurodollar	7.125%	1-year Japanese yen	7.125%

Key Money Rates

Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate
3-month T-bill	7.125%	3-month Eurodollar	7.125%	3-month Japanese yen	7.125%
6-month T-bill	7.125%	6-month Eurodollar	7.125%	6-month Japanese yen	7.125%
1-year T-bill	7.125%	1-year Eurodollar	7.125%	1-year Japanese yen	7.125%

U.S. Money Market Funds

Fund	Assets	Yield	Fund	Assets	Yield
First Investors Fund	\$1.2B	7.125%	First Investors Fund	\$1.2B	7.125%
First Investors Fund	\$1.2B	7.125%	First Investors Fund	\$1.2B	7.125%

GOLD

Instrument	Price	Instrument	Price	Instrument	Price
Gold futures	\$380.00	Gold futures	\$380.00	Gold futures	\$380.00
Gold futures	\$380.00	Gold futures	\$380.00	Gold futures	\$380.00

Germany

To Buy  
Davy Unit

Metallgesellschaft  
Close to Deal for  
Zimmer Purchase

LONDON — The British engineering group Davy Corp. said Wednesday that it was close to agreeing to the sale of part of its business to Metallgesellschaft AG, the German metals and engineering group.

Although the company refused to give details of the deal, industry experts believe Davy's chemicals subsidiary, Zimmer AG, which is based in Frankfurt, might be sold to Metallgesellschaft's Lurgi affiliate for between 200 million and 250 million Deutsche marks (\$137 to \$171 million).

Zimmer is a leading polymers and elastomers technology group. Lurgi is also a top chemical engineering company, also based in Frankfurt. According to analysts, the two are a perfect fit.

Analysts said they were not surprised by the announcement, which had been expected since Davy announced disastrous interim results in November. In the six months ended Sept. 31, Davy had a loss of \$40.2 million (\$79.9 million) on revenue of \$741 million.

"This is a very good offer, and it will substantially strengthen the company's balance sheet," said one analyst.

Keith Hodgkinson of Shearson Lehman Brothers International pointed out that Metallgesellschaft has "lots of cash" and had been seeking to make acquisitions for some time.

Despite a collapse in Davy's share price — to 55 pence from a 1989 high of 280 pence — in the aftermath of the announcement of the poor mid-year results, analysts said Davy's directors seemed remarkably relaxed at the time. Davy's shares closed at 128 pence on Wednesday.

Paul Compton of the stockbrokerage USF/Phillips & Drew said it had been known for some time that Metallgesellschaft, the U.S. engineering giant Bechtel and other major engineering firms were interested in all or part of Davy.

Davy's troubles occurred when a contract with Midland & Scottish Resources PLC to convert a North Sea drilling rig into a production platform raked up huge cost overruns. According to a Davy spokesman, the company took an extraordinary charge of about £20 million to cover resulting losses in 1989-90.

This year, the company took a further charge of £45 million on contract in the first half. Although the project is now nearly complete, Davy has effectively slung down its oil-engineering division.

According to Mr. Compton, "Davy is very good at what it does, and its core businesses are extremely well regarded and well managed." He and others said the sale of Zimmer, if it is confirmed, would leave the company substantially strengthened financially.

Davy is the world leader in the manufacture of steel factories, which accounts for about half its annual revenue. It also has substantial activities in chemical engineering and general construction.

It is the last publicly quoted major contractor in Europe.

Analysts said that further asset sales in the future could not be ruled out. They maintained that Davy could soon become a one-product company by unloading all but its metal-engineering unit.

—LEIGH BRUCE

Britain Turns the Page on Thatcherism

By Leigh Bruce  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Less than three months after the downfall of former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the shift away from orthodox Thatcherism in a range of economic policy areas is gathering momentum, according to economists in London.

Although the economists say there will be no return to the pre-Thatcher days of high taxation, heavy regulation and interventionism, they believe the page has already been irreversibly turned on several key elements of Mrs. Thatcher's policy.

The changes will be accelerated by the deepening recession and the Gulf war as well as the imminence of national elections and Prime Minister John Major's vision of a "classless society," the economists asserted.

"The ideological rigidities of the Thatcher era are now permanently on the back burner with Mr. Major," said Neil MacKinnon, chief economist at Yamaichi International (Europe) Ltd.

He and others said the rethink involves all key areas, including housing starts and car sales fell in recession-hit Britain, Page 10.

Thatcher era are now permanently on the back burner with Mr. Major," said Neil MacKinnon, chief economist at Yamaichi International (Europe) Ltd.

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monetary management, the role of fiscal policy, the future of the public sector and the government's role in assisting major infrastructural developments.

"Nobody's talking about bringing back an incomes policy or regulatory controls, or big spending," said David Lomax, group economic advisor at National Westminster Bank PLC. "But the conduct of policy, the instruments used by the government, and some of the goals are going through an evolution."

The most substantive decision to date has been entry into the European Community's Exchange Rate Mechanism. By requiring the government to maintain the value of the pound within pre-set bands against other members of the system, membership effectively removed monetary policy as the key — some would say only — economic weapon in the British arsenal.

Monetary policy is now subordinate to the goal of maintaining the exchange rate and cannot therefore be manipulated without consideration for what other members, in particular the Germans, are doing.

As a result, ERM membership has caused widespread concern, even among supporters, because it has barred interest-rate cuts at a time of deepening economic downturn. "The timing of our entry into the system is likely to add another twist to the recessionary screw," pointed out Mr. MacKinnon.

Most of the economists believe the government had no choice but to go through the painful adjustment required by ERM entry. They maintain that devaluation within the system would bring short-term relief but ruin anti-inflationary credibility over the long term.

"Having yielded up monetary policy, they must now make more activist use of fiscal policy to influence the economy," asserted Charles Bean, deputy director of the Center for Economic Performance at the London School of Economics.

For much of the 1980s, Britain's reliance on the control of monetary aggregates as the only instrument for influencing long-term economic performance amounted to "playing golf with only one club," he said.

The economists pointed out that the Thatcher government had previously used fiscal policies as a way to defend the dollar.

See BRITAIN, Page 11

Dollar

Hits Low  
Despite  
Support

9 Banks Intervene  
But Fail to Arrest  
U.S. Unit's Slide

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Joint intervention by nine of the world's major central banks Wednesday failed to arrest a slide in the dollar that took it to a record low against the Deutsche mark.

The dollar also set a new low against the Swiss franc, hitting a level of 1.2305 francs before closing at 1.2317 francs in New York. The Swiss National Bank was not among the nine banks trying to defend the dollar.

The British pound also surged, breaching the \$2 point for the first time in a decade. It closed at \$2.004, compared with Tuesday's \$1.992.

The dollar was trading at around 1.4560 DM when the intervention began during the European business day, first at 1.4570 DM and again at 1.4575 DM. As soon as the central banks withdrew from the market, the dollar slipped and in New York fell to all-time low of 1.4465 DM. But the U.S. currency closed in above its nadir, ending at 1.4485 DM.

To the surprise of some European dealers, who were predicting renewed intervention later in the day, the central banks refrained from further activity.

The day's activity "doesn't bode well for the dollar," said Rimmer de Vries, senior economist at J.P. Morgan in New York.

Jim O'Neill, economist at Swiss Bank Corp. in London, said, "It gives the market the impression that the central banks don't really have their heart in it, that they're not seriously trying."

The U.S. currency was also lower against the Japanese yen and the French franc. It fell to 128.23 yen from 129.60 yen, and to 4.9335 French francs from 4.9640 francs.

Traders said the failure of the intervention to halt the dollar's decline simply highlighted a basic fact of life in the foreign-exchange market, which holds that intervention in monetary policy cannot be effective in changing market sentiment.

"Jawboning," said a U.S. banker, "rarely works."

The policy changes needed to make intervention credible — a cut in interest rates by the Bundesbank or a hike by the Federal Reserve — are out of the question, as last Friday the two central banks did exactly the opposite, cutting U.S. rates and raising German rates — reflecting the still-rapid economic expansion in Germany and widening recession in the United States.

Friday's rate changes sparked this week's currency moves, which were met Monday by joint intervention. But the dollar has continued to decline on the belief that U.S. rates are headed still lower.

This expectation was backed up by comments Wednesday from senior U.S. policy makers.

Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady told the Senate Budget Committee, "I would of course like to see lower interest rates."

Meanwhile, the White House economic advisor, Michael Boskin, told the committee that the Fed "has greater latitude" to reduce rates "because inflation, after ad-

See JAPAN, Page 11

See DOLLAR, Page 10

EC Welcomes U.S. Banking Overhaul

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European Community welcomed Wednesday plans for overhauling the U.S. banking system, saying the changes would offer "exciting opportunities" for European institutions.

Sir Leon Brittan, vice president of the EC Commission, said the U.S. proposals, which were sent to Congress on Tuesday, "go in the same direction" as the trading bloc's plans for a single market in late 1992.

The Community plans to abolish many barriers that block the free movement of people, money, goods and services among the dozen EC nations.

"The American plans will certainly strengthen the U.S. system, but will provide exciting opportunities for European institutions as well," Sir Leon said.

The U.S. banking proposals call for tightening regulators' supervision of banks and tearing down traditional barriers between banking and other businesses. They also would scrap laws prohibiting commercial and industrial companies from owning banks.

"I am delighted to see these new plans, which have been partly brought about by our new European Community banking legislation," Sir Leon said.

The EC legislation, a linchpin of Community plans to create a giant single market after 1992, will allow a bank licensed to operate in one member state to do business across the 12-nation bloc starting Jan. 1, 1993.

Sir Leon had a tough fight within the Community during 1989 to design the EC banking law in a way that would avoid a confrontation with the United States over access to U.S. banking markets.

The final EC law Sir Leon steered carefully through the member states tried to put pressure on Washington to open up by calling for the United States to treat European banks the same as its own.

Banking laws in some European countries are much less restrictive than those currently in the United States.

EC officials said they were also pleased that banking barriers across U.S. state lines would be eliminated within three years.

The proposals, unveiled by the U.S. Treasury Department, would also allow commercial banks operating in the United States to branch out into areas such as securities, mutual funds and insurance, like some universal banks in Europe.

(AP, Reuters)

IBJ Is Banking on Innovative Culture

By Patrick L. Smith  
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Given the near-crisis conditions facing Japanese bankers these days, it is hardly surprising that those who rate Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd. the nation's strongest and best-managed institution resort to something other than the numbers to make their point.

Along with Japan's other credit banks, "city" banks and regional institutions, IBJ has been hurt by the sharp rise in Japanese interest rates over the past 18 months, and profits have dropped severely. Nor is it alone in suffering from falling stock prices, property-loan exposure, financial deregulation and international capital standards that suddenly seem a daunting hurdle.

IBJ's net profit peaked at 93.5 billion yen (\$721.5 million) two years ago, when interest rates were at record lows here. But in the current financial year, which ends March 31, profit is expected to drop 12 percent, to 75 billion yen, on a 14 percent gain in revenue, to 3.3 trillion yen.

What distinguishes IBJ, however, is how well-equipped the 88-year-old bank is to emerge from the problems now afflicting Japanese financial institutions and how fluidly it is likely to adapt to competition and innovation overseas, as well as to the brave new world of liberalized banking at home.

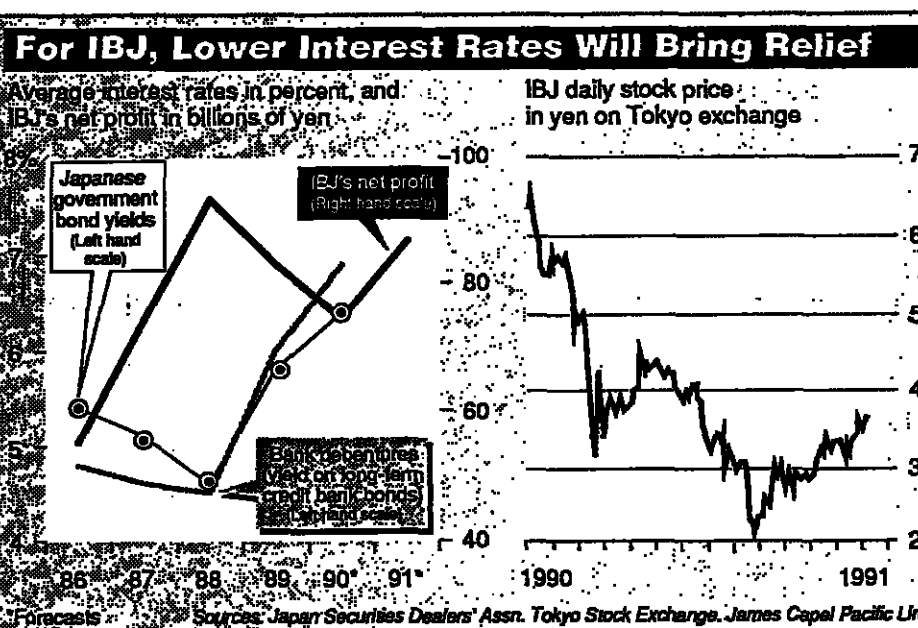
Beyond the numbers, say those who know the bank well, lies an ingrained and unorthodox corporate culture that stresses vision and creativity — both of which have long been in short supply among Japanese executives.

"The most important advantage IBJ enjoys is its emphasis on individuality and original thinking," said Alicia Ogawa, senior analyst at S.G. Warburg Securities (Japan) Inc. "You feel it just walking down the halls. There's no way to compare it to any other Japanese bank."

That has been true since IBJ was founded as a long-term credit bank in 1902, toward the end of Japan's initial modernization period, with a designated role as the lead underwriter of Japanese industry. Ever since, the bank has attracted the world's elite among Japanese graduates, while avoiding the factional infighting and executive empire-building that induce dull conformity at other Japanese banks.

Under U.S.-inspired banking regulations implemented during the postwar occupation period, IBJ lost some of its privileges — but only some. IBJ officials acknowledge. IBJ executives still enjoy special relationships with key sections of the Tokyo bureaucracy, and the bank commands a virtual monopoly in markets such as that for government-guaranteed bonds.

To some analysts, the legacy of history at IBJ is an albatross. True, the bank has board representation on almost all of Japan's top 200 corporations, and it remains the second-largest Japanese investor after Nippon Life Insurance Co. But those impressive distinctions have cost IBJ dearly in the year since the Tokyo Stock Exchange began its precipitous price tumble.



For IBJ, Lower Interest Rates Will Bring Relief

Average interest rates in percent, and IBJ's net profit in billions of yen

Japanese government bond yields (left hand scale)

IBJ's net profit (right hand scale)

IBJ daily stock price in yen on Tokyo exchange

Source: Japan Securities Dealers' Assn., Tokyo Stock Exchange, James Copal Pacific Limited.

Venture Capital: Change of Heroes on Frontier

By Lawrence Malkin  
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — One of the financial heroes of the 1980s was the American venture capitalist, boldly riding the frontiers of new technology, creating jobs for the many and millions for himself. In the 1990s, his deep pockets are zipped up, and foreigners are moving into the territory.

The foreigners are offering risk capital in exchange for marketing and manufacturing rights outside the United States. Their aim is to gain access to breakthrough developments in the key fields of information and biotechnology that are available nowhere else.

U.S. venture-capital disbursements peaked in 1987 at about \$3.4 billion. Venture Capital Journal estimates that 1990 disbursements will total barely \$2 billion. If that is true, there are no figures on foreign venture capital in the United States, but everyone in the field says it is increasing.

"It's the end of a cycle," said Edwin A. Goodman of Hambro International Venture Fund. "Too many people began buying computer companies, overall returns went down, and investors started dropping out."

The low dollar now attracts money from abroad and low stock values mean that investors can strike a better bargain.

But the most important trend comes from the fact that foreign investors are coming to the United States not only for financial returns but also for strategic deals that benefit their businesses in the long run.

Mr. Goodman, a son of the family that owns New York's Bergdorf Goodman department store, is seeking Japanese capital for a California chain of intimate apparel shops called Westminister Lane. They will offer their creations to investors from the

Japanese retail trade, which is eager for Western consumer supplies.

Hambro, in which the old-line British merchant bank Hambro PLC has a 10 percent share, usually moves in more traditional fields.

Rasna Corp., a Silicon Valley company in San Jose, California, that writes software for aircraft and automobile designers, recently raised \$4 million in equity capital through Hambro from Japan's Kubota Corp., an agricultural-machinery corporation that is going high-tech.

Kubota has also invested \$20 million in Dana Computer in exchange for an exclusive agreement to distribute the California company's micro-supercomputer in Asia. Kubota's other investments in information technology have led some analysts to believe that it is trying to construct its own computer company by buying into separate U.S. component companies.

"The attraction is both push and pull," said Robert Mast, vice president of Venture Economics of Needham, Massachusetts, a clearing house for information on the industry. The pull of demand comes from large international corporations hunting for innovative high-technology products created by a plethora of U.S. start-up companies.

"Most are small and thinly capitalized, so the push for money comes from them," said Mr. Mast of the start-up companies. "They have high growth expectations and deal mostly in competitive globalized technologies where there is a small window of opportunity for them to capitalize on their innovation before their competitors do."

"They no longer have the luxury of developing slowly in their home territories and then going global after a decade. So they are hunting worldwide corporate partners."

Venture capitalists have developed a variety of financial instruments. Typically, the money is pumped into the small company in the form of equity in exchange for joint development agreements, with more capital from the foreign investor as the small company passes predetermined milestones in perfecting its new product.

TA Associates of Boston has arranged a number of such deals. France's Roussel-Uclaf put \$3 million into ImmunoGen, a Cambridge, Massachusetts, company with only 105 employees, to develop a leukemia drug that the French pharmaceutical giant will test and market in Europe.

Kevin Landry, managing partner of TA Associates, says the deal is a good fit because ImmunoGen has no idea how to market its products abroad while it's worth more to a company like Roussel-Uclaf to get the new products because they have their network ready and need to keep it filled.

Another opportunity for a cash-rich foreign firm to move into the territory of higher-value-added products occurred when Fraitech of Boulder, Colorado, a leader in 24-inch disc drives for notebook computers, obtained finance from Kobe Steel of Japan to build a plant in Singapore, the world center for disc-drive manufacture.

Alan S. Patrick Associates, one of the largest survivors in the competitive venture-capital field, stresses the internationalization of the business. Mr. Patrick points out that only a decade ago, his group was managing \$20 million in venture capital, all in the United States, while now it manages \$400 million here and \$1 billion in Europe.

He said the United States suffers from a shortage of patient domestic capital for its

early-stage companies, and this is being increasingly supplied from abroad because passive investors like the transparency, liquidity and breadth of America's capital markets.

As for the global corporation, he said, its functions may be broken into components because the Far East has an abundance of labor to do the manufacturing, but needs marketing and research skills from the United States. The result may be a network of equity investments tied to marketing and distribution agreements, cross-licensing, and technology sharing that gives investors the right to put observers in the factory.

"The problem is that kind of agreement," he warned, "is not to give away the store."

Since 1982, Patrick Associates has been supplying long-term venture capital to Creative Biomedicals, a company along Boston's high-tech Route 128 with direct pipelines into the region's academic research community in the kind of commercial-academic partnership that is rare in Europe and unknown in Japan.

Charles Cohen, the company's president, points out that a major pharmaceutical advance takes about a decade to bring to market. Creative Biomedicals, a \$6 million company with 80 employees, is working on compounds to help heal lesions, wounds, and ulcers without surgery, especially for the aged. Mr. Cohen has asked the Patrick organization to canvass the major foreign pharmaceutical houses for finance.

"The foreign companies," he said, "have long-term money and are eager to move into new technology. They are more aggressive than American companies, and more vision-

ary."

See JAPAN, Page 11

See DOLLAR, Page 10

Lawmakers

Cool on U.S.  
Bank Plan

By Stephen Labaton  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Leading Democrats as well as some of the Bush administration's allies in Congress predicted Wednesday that many elements of the Treasury Department's sweeping proposal to overhaul the U.S. banking system would not be enacted.

Although both lawmakers and banking lobbyists agree that it is a politically ripe time to fix a banking system under stress, there is widespread disagreement about how to do it.

Leading lawmakers appear reluctant to embrace proposals presented by the government on Tuesday to broaden the powers of banks to enter new businesses like securities and insurance, and to enable banks to be owned by industrial enterprises.

The Treasury has said that such moves would attract more capital to the banks, diversify their risks and permit them to enter fields that are more profitable.

However, the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, Jim Sasser, echoed the views of some of his colleagues when he told Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady at a committee hearing Wednesday

See BRADY, Page 10







## Aegon Lifts Stake in Nat-Ned

**AMSTERDAM** — The Dutch insurer Aegon NV on Wednesday stepped up its opposition to the proposed merger of its main rival, Nationale Nederlanden NV, with NMB Postbank Groep NV by announcing it had raised its stake in Nat-Ned to more than 10 percent.

"We had until recently a stake of more than 5 percent in Nationale Nederlanden, but we have expanded this to more than 10 percent through buying on the Amsterdam bourse," Aegon's chairman, Jaap Peters, said at a news conference.

Aegon, the second-largest Dutch insurer behind Nat-Ned, last week rejected revised terms for Nat-Ned's merger with the bank. It also argued strongly against the original merger proposal, saying the offer undervalued Nat-Ned shares.

The company said it increased its stake in Nat-Ned "in order to give

force to our protest," Mr. Peters said. "The position of Aegon is exceptional because we are not only a big shareholder in Nationale Nederlanden, we are also a big insurer and a big party in the Dutch capital market."

Aegon intended to have intensive discussions with other institutional investors in Nat-Ned to decide on how best to protect the common interests of shareholders affected by the merger, Mr. Peters said.

Nat-Ned and NMB, the third-largest Dutch bank, unveiled plans to merge on Nov. 5, aiming to form a broad financial-services group called Internationale Nederlanden Groep NV that would dominate the local market and have the muscle to expand internationally.

Both Nat-Ned and market analysts believe Aegon could try to torpedo the merger by refusing to

## Dannon Drops Account With Lord, Dentsu

**New York Times Service**  
**NEW YORK** — Dannon, the U.S. yogurt producer owned by BSN of France, is dropping its \$10 million account with Lord, Dentsu & Partners, the advertising group formed in a reorganization of HDM Worldwide.

A Lord, Dentsu spokesman said the agency was surprised to learn of the decision on the 40-year-old account.

A Dannon spokesman said one consideration was that Lord, Dentsu no longer had a European presence. The HDM partnership was broken up in December when Eurocom of France bought HDM's European agencies from Dentsu and Young & Rubicam.

## Lufthansa Anticipates Breaking Even in 1990

**By Richard E. Smith**  
**International Herald Tribune**  
**FRANKFURT** — Lufthansa AG predicted Wednesday that it would break even in 1990 despite the effects of higher fuel prices, currency movements and the Gulf crisis.

A spokesman for the airline said that such factors had resulted in extra costs or lost revenue totaling about \$50 million Deutsche marks (\$580 million), but that a variety of restructuring programs and favorable union agreements had allowed it to avoid a loss in 1990.

Lufthansa posted a profit of 110 million DM in 1989, but it suffered a loss of 3 million DM in the first half of 1990. It will not announce final figures for 1990 until March at the earliest.

Some analysts had been predicting a loss of 30 to 50 million DM for Lufthansa in 1990, due to strains throughout the airline industry and to the fact that Lufthansa is in the middle of its largest investment program in history.

A Lufthansa spokesman, Rolf-Dieter Gross, said fuel costs had increased 250 million DM during the year, and that Lufthansa had 175 million DM in costs arising from traffic congestion and planes delayed in holding patterns. In addition, he said, unfavorable currency movements cost the company 310 million DM and loss of traffic due to the Gulf crisis cost another 65 million DM.

Lufthansa declined to speculate about its prospects for 1991. Several analysts have predicted losses as high as 100 million DM for Lufthansa.

## Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
1800	2250	1900
1600	2150	1800
1400	2050	1700
1200	1950	1600
1000	1850	1500
800	1750	1400
600	1650	1300
400	1550	1200
200	1450	1100
0	1350	1000
Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	81.40
Brussels	Stock Index	5055.98
Frankfurt	DAX	1428.69
Frankfurt	FAZ	611.42
Helsinki	UNITAS	357.70
London	Financial Times 30	1718.80
London	FTSE 100	2194.80
Madrid	General Index	237.54
Milan	MIB	997.00
Paris	CAC 40	1598.11
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	945.14
Vienna	Stock Index	490.55
Zurich	SBS	542.20

## BRITAIN: 3 Months After Prime Minister's Downfall, Nation Begins to Turn the Page on Thatcherism

(Continued from first finance page)

of balancing the budget year to year, slashing taxes or repaying national debt when there was a large surplus. The government openly disparaged the use of fiscal policy for what it called economic "fine tuning" — using taxation and spending as means of affecting the economic cycle.

Though few economists believe the current government — or even a potential Labor government — has any intention of returning to pre-Thatcherite fine-tuning, most say fiscal policy must now play a more central role.

Already, Chancellor of the Exchequer Norman Lamont has signaled the shift in direction by as-

## setting that budget balancing should be achieved over an entire economic cycle rather than in any particular year.

"They are now letting traditional fiscal stabilizers work, by allowing the budget to go into deficit during times of recession and moving back toward surplus during growth years," asserted David Currie, director of the Center for Economic Forecasting at the London Business School.

In contrast, when rising unemployment pushed up the fiscal deficit during the last recession in 1980-81, the government reacted by slashing spending sharply.

The economists said the government would probably move cau-

## tiously on the fiscal front, because it still needs to establish its inflation-fighting credibility. Nonetheless, with a general election at most 17 months away and the country in deep recession, the signs of change are clear.

The Major government has acknowledged that the Gulf war will push up spending, probably requiring a budget deficit for the first time in four years. Most economists believe the government will use the war as a convenient explanation for what could have been a politically embarrassing change in emphasis.

"There are signs that the government is willing to accept a public sector borrowing requirement as

## Belgium's Central Bank Adds to Independence

**BRUSSELS** — In a move that establishes more independence for the central bank, the Belgian National Bank announced Wednesday a series of wide-ranging money-market reforms.

The National Bank also revalued its reserves of gold, devaluing its foreign-exchange reserves and almost eliminated its credit lines to the Treasury.

The bank's governor, Alfons Verplaetse, said at a news conference that the central bank signed a convention with the finance ministry that obliged the two bodies to consult if the Treasury wanted to make a net addition to its foreign-currency-denominated debt, which currently totals about 1 trillion francs.

The central bank also said that the book value of its gold reserves was recalculated, which resulted in a huge 312.23 billion franc jump in the reserves, to 363.7 billion francs, in the week ended Feb. 4.

The bank devalued its foreign-exchange reserves by 5.1 billion francs to 223.3 billion francs. The reduction in value reflected a lower dollar exchange rate against the franc.

Slightly less than half of the bank's foreign-currency reserves is in dollars, yen and Swiss francs.

## COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.	Goodrich (S.F.)	McGraw-Hill
<b>Canada</b>		
<b>Nelson Companies</b>		
3rd Qtr. 1990	Revenue: 21.2	Revenue: 21.2
3rd Qtr. 1989	Revenue: 21.2	Revenue: 21.2
Year 1990	Revenue: 21.2	Revenue: 21.2
Year 1989	Revenue: 21.2	Revenue: 21.2
<b>United States</b>		
<b>Amer. Cyanamid</b>		
3rd Qtr. 1990	Revenue: 21.2	Revenue: 21.2
3rd Qtr. 1989	Revenue: 21.2	Revenue: 21.2
Year 1990	Revenue: 21.2	Revenue: 21.2
Year 1989	Revenue: 21.2	Revenue: 21.2
<b>Cummins Engine</b>		
3rd Qtr. 1990	Revenue: 21.2	Revenue: 21.2
3rd Qtr. 1989	Revenue: 21.2	Revenue: 21.2
Year 1990	Revenue: 21.2	Revenue: 21.2
Year 1989	Revenue: 21.2	Revenue: 21.2
<b>Emerson Electric</b>		
3rd Qtr. 1990	Revenue: 21.2	Revenue: 21.2
3rd Qtr. 1989	Revenue: 21.2	Revenue: 21.2
Year 1990	Revenue: 21.2	Revenue: 21.2
Year 1989	Revenue: 21.2	Revenue: 21.2
<b>Ensellord</b>		
3rd Qtr. 1990	Revenue: 21.2	Revenue: 21.2
3rd Qtr. 1989	Revenue: 21.2	Revenue: 21.2
Year 1990	Revenue: 21.2	Revenue: 21.2
Year 1989	Revenue: 21.2	Revenue: 21.2
<b>Enron</b>		
3rd Qtr. 1990	Revenue: 21.2	Revenue: 21.2
3rd Qtr. 1989	Revenue: 21.2	Revenue: 21.2
Year 1990	Revenue: 21.2	Revenue: 21.2
Year 1989	Revenue: 21.2	Revenue: 21.2

## JAPAN: Despite Problems of Banking Sector, IBJ Gets High Marks for Innovative Culture

(Continued from first finance page)

continue to improve our capabilities as a corporate bank."

That approach meant that IBJ was not only later than its competitors among the City banks, but also that it was not as well known in commercial banking activities.

But the bank's strategy has also meant that international securities and capital-markets operations have grown significantly in recent years, since its commitment to serving clients required it to keep pace with the surge in foreign investment evident among Japanese corporations since the late 1980s.

One mark of IBJ's success abroad is how well the bank has avoided the mistakes of others. The most often-cited comparisons in this regard are Nippon Life's purchase of a 13 percent share in Shearson Lehman Brothers and Fuji Bank Ltd.'s acquisition of James D. Wolfensohn, an M&A boutique. Neither deal is known in hindsight for its wisdom.

By contrast, IBJ acquired Aubrey G. Langston & Co. of New York in 1986, immediately putting itself in the top rank of primary dealers of U.S. government securities. And its IBJ Schroder Bank & Trust Co. unit led 17 mergers and acquisitions in 1990 after completing 10 the previous year.

The parent bank does not break the business results of these subsidiaries. But as it underscores its confidence, the bank decided last August to strip out its Tokyo and New York M&A teams to form

## a free-standing subsidiary called the Bridgeport Group, the first such unit ever created by a Japanese bank.

Analysts also give high marks to IBJ's European operations, particularly its position in the market for such products as swaps and options. Last year IBJ International Ltd., its flagship in London, ranked 12th in the Eurobond market, behind the leading Japanese brokers even in the running.

Typical of the lead position IBJ tends to maintain among Japanese institutions was the creation last July of IBJ/CA Consult, a joint-venture advisory concern formed with Creditanstalt-Bankverein. What attracted IBJ to the No. 1

## million U.S. Dollars are won regularly playing the World Famous Florida Lottery.

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## NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables indicate the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and not reflected late trades elsewhere. (The Associated Press)

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
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12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
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12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE

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**AMEX**

**Wednesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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**Manila Lifts Power Rates to 10.83¢**  
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**Professor Head in Administration**  
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## SPORTS

## Tapie Will Remain With Marseille Club

PARIS — Bernard Tapie said he has decided to stay on as president of the French soccer team Olympique Marseille despite a one-year ban on his participation in official activities connected with the sport.

Tapie has decided "to retain his duties as president and to continue to assume all of his responsibilities," the club said in a statement on Tuesday night.

Marseille's captain, Jean-Pierre Papin, said after the announcement that players were calling off a planned strike.

Last week a disciplinary committee banned Tapie for 12 months, the last four of which were suspended, for "damaging sporting morale and insulting referees."

He was also banned from the sidelines and some dressing rooms at matches.

The ban provoked demonstrations by some fans in Marseille, who were afraid the president might quit the first division club.

But Tuesday, the head of the French soccer federation, Jean Fourmet-Fayard, said that the ban did not prevent Tapie from continuing to control the club.

"There is nothing to stop him administering his club and being its president," Fourmet-Fayard told France Football, a soccer magazine.

He said the match ban involved only the referee's and opposition dressing rooms. "Nobody has told Bernard Tapie he can't go into his team's dressing room," he said.

The ban on official activities, he said, meant only that Tapie could not represent Marseille with the federation or league.

"Let us put things in their proper perspective," Fourmet-Fayard said. "Bernard Tapie can continue to assume the economic administration of the club."

Tapie has until the end of the week to lodge an appeal against his ban.

André Soulier, who was chairman of the committee that took the measures against Tapie, said in a separate interview with France Football that the popular assumption that the Marseille president had been banned purely for insulting referees was a misconception.

He said his committee regarded the offense of "damaging sporting morale" far more seriously.

This related to a tape recording of a phone conversation between

## Human Factor In Soccer Riot

JOHANNESBURG — A commission of soccer officials has concluded that "human conduct and reaction" caused the riot and stampede that killed 42 persons at a game Jan. 13.

The incident at a stadium near Orkney, about 120 kilometers (75 miles) southwest of Johannesburg, was the worst soccer violence in South African history.

A brawl erupted after a goal about 30 minutes into an exhibition game between two clubs from the township of Soweto.

Fans fleeing the fighting crushed others against a fence separating the grandstand from the field.

After two weeks of investigation, the commission, made up of the three top officials of the National Soccer League, on Tuesday announced recommendations aimed at preventing future violence.

"The cumulative effect of all evidence heard leaves us in no doubt that the tragedy was caused by human conduct and reaction," said Cyril Kobus, the league's chief executive officer and a commission member.

"No factor in the physical structure of the venue could be attributed to the tragedy," he said.

The commission recommended that rival fans be separated in the stands; that alcohol be banned inside stadiums; and that cans, bottles and other objects that could be used as projectiles be banned.

Marseille's director-general, Jean-Pierre Bernes, and a Yugoslav agent, he said.

The committee's findings said the sole purpose of the conversation had been to obtain information to harm Marseille's opponents or to silence them.

But the Twins — and then the Yankees Philadelphia and California — shunned him. No greater interest surfaced the next year, when Morris was a free agent again, and again he remained in Detroit. It was a result of his unsuccessful second stab at free agency that he became a new-look free agent this year.

"It was obvious to everyone what was going



American bicycle racers Greg LeMond, left, and Mike McCarthy will be among the participants in the Tour Du Pont in May.

## LeMond: Back on Tour

By Thomas Rogers

NEW YORK — Cycling's premier stage race outside of Europe already had a new sponsor and now it has a healthy Greg LeMond as a competitor.

What was known in its first two years as the Tour de Trump will be the Tour Du Pont when the world's top cyclists ride 1,100 miles (1,770 kilometers) through Virginia, Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania from May 9-19.

Michael Plant, the executive director of Medalist Sports, which operates the event, explained Tuesday at a news conference that financial woes suffered by Donald Trump's casinos led to the transfer of sponsorship in December to E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Last year, the race began in Wilmington, Delaware, then went through Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York, finishing in Boston.

This year, the 12-stage race will once again start in Wilmington, but then, the 14 professional and four amateur teams will proceed south through Baltimore and into Vir-

ginia before veering north into Pennsylvania and then back to Wilmington for a final time trial.

The star attraction will again be LeMond, the three-time winner of the Tour de France. Last year, admittedly out of shape, LeMond finished 78th, more than an hour behind Raul Alcalá of Mexico.

LeMond, however, went on to win the Tour de France, for a third time, and again be regarded as the world's best cyclist.

"I was sick last year from late December into April with a low-grade virus," LeMond said Tuesday. "I trained throughout it, but with little energy and no intensity. In that situation, you begin to lose confidence in yourself."

Also Tuesday, LeMond was awarded the Jesse Owens International Trophy, given annually to the athlete who best personifies and promotes cooperation and understanding among people.

"I'm honored, but almost embarrassed to win," said LeMond, who was selected over Rosa Mota, the Portuguese marathoner, and Marlene Ottey, the Jamaican sprinter.

## New-Look Morris to Pitch in the Old Hometown

By Murray Chass

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Jack Morris, whose 162 victories were the most by any major league pitcher in the 1980s, finally overcame an obstacle-strewn road out of Detroit and moved to Minnesota four years after he first tried to join the Twins.

Morris, who became a so-called new-look free agent as a result of the collision settlement between the owners and the players, turned his back on a three-year, \$9.3 million offer from the Tigers and on Tuesday opted instead for a three-year deal with the Twins that guarantees him \$7 million and, if he has the kind of seasons that are typical of his workhorse career, could bring him \$11 million.

As an addendum, the Twins will make available a private suite at the Metrodome in Minneapolis for Morris to use for family and friends.

The 35-year-old right-hander, who has spent all 13 years of his career with the Tigers, had tried to switch to his hometown Twins after the 1986 season, when he was a free agent for the first time.

But the Twins — and then the Yankees Philadelphia and California — shunned him. No greater interest surfaced the next year, when Morris was a free agent again, and again he remained in Detroit. It was a result of his unsuccessful second stab at free agency that he became a new-look free agent this year.

"It was obvious to everyone what was going

on in baseball then," Morris said, alluding to owners' collusion that inhibited the movement of free agents. "It looks as if things have changed."

Morris, a native of St. Paul, Minnesota, said he was particularly interested in joining the Twins four years ago. "I really felt strongly that they were going to contend, and it turned out they won the World Series the next year," Morris said.

In leaving the Tigers now, he added, "it's not so much getting away from Detroit. I haven't been unhappy here. I've had some of the greatest years of my life here. But sometimes you need a change."

Yet Morris said he might have remained with the Tigers if they had made their offer earlier. "Had they done this late last fall, they wouldn't have had me," he said. "But the way they prolonged things, it looks to me that they purposely dragged this through the mud."

"A guy doesn't need this. When you realize the ramifications of their way and that another team wants you, it's an easy decision."

In accepting less guaranteed money than the Tigers offered, Morris took a gamble that Gary Gaetti, the former Minnesota third baseman, was unwilling to take. Gaetti chose a larger guarantee from California over the bonus-heavy deal the Twins offered him.

"It's a risk," Morris acknowledged. "I feel confident I can stay strong."

Under the terms of the contract negotiated by Andy MacPhail, the Twins' general manager,

er, and Richard Moss, Morris's lawyer, the pitcher has the right to become a free agent after each of the first two years or exercise the option for the second and third years.

His salary will be \$3 million this year and a guaranteed \$2 million in each of the next two years. But his actual salaries in the second and third years, if he chooses to remain with Minnesota, would be based on the number of games he starts and innings he pitches in the preceding season.

Based on three levels of starts (29, 32, 34) and five levels of innings pitched (200, 210, 220, 230, 240), Morris can add a maximum of \$1.65 million to the second year salary and \$1.85 million in the third year for totals of \$3.65 million and \$3.85 million. He can also earn \$500,000 in 1991 bonuses if he pitches 230 innings.

If Morris achieves all of those levels, he would turn \$7 million into \$11 million.

Last season, Morris had a 15-18 record, his second successive losing season, but finished impressively. After compiling a record of 9-15 and a 5.35 earned-run average in his first 26 starts, he went through his last 10 with a 6-3 record and a 2.71 ERA.

Bruce Horst, who had one year left on his San Diego contract at \$1.75 million, agreed to a two-year extension worth a guaranteed \$6.4 million. The deal includes a \$400,000 buyout if the Padres do not exercise their option for a third year at a \$3 million salary.

## SIDELINES

## Belichick Is NFL's Youngest Coach

NEW YORK (NYT) — Bill Belichick has left the security of the Super Bowl champion New York Giants to become the National Football League's youngest head coach, taking over the moribund Cleveland Browns.

Belichick, 38, on Tuesday took over a team that last season had a 3-13 record, worst ever for the franchise.

Belichick was the Giants' defensive coordinator, architect of the alignments that helped yield the fewest points in the league last season, and then halted the Buffalo Bills in the Super Bowl.

The first coach of the New York Knights of the World League of American Football will be Darrel (Mouse) Davis, offensive coordinator of the Detroit Lions for the last two seasons. He was to be introduced Wednesday at a news conference in Giants Stadium, where the Knights will play their home games.

As expected, the Big East, begun as a college basketball conference, has announced the formation of a football-only conference. Basketball members Syracuse, Boston College, Miami of Florida and Pittsburgh will play Rutgers, Temple, West Virginia and Virginia Tech in the new football conference.

## British Open Qualifying Is Tightened

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland (AP) — Tighter restrictions on qualifying and a \$148,500 increase in prize money were announced Wednesday for this year's British Open.

The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, which oversees the world's oldest golf tournament, said all but regular players on the world's major professional golf tours plus a handful of leading amateurs would have to go through regional qualifying to get into the field.

Previously, any pro golfer from outside Europe went directly to final qualifying or into the main field.

The boost in prize money, to a total of \$1.78 million, will include a \$178,200 prize for the winner at Royal Birkdale in England. The tournament is July 18 to 21.

## French Want Davis Cup Match to Stay

PARIS (APF) — France has no plans to switch its Davis Cup match with Israel from Marseille, despite an appeal from the Israeli Tennis Association.

The French Tennis Federation's director, Christian Duxin, said he had every confidence in security measures being taken in Marseille to safeguard players.

The ITA's chairman, David Harnik, had requested a change because of fears about the number of Arabs who live in Marseille.

## Rose Signs Up — for Card Shows

CINCINNATI (AP) — Pete Rose, who went to prison for hiding his autograph fees from tax authorities, is getting ready to go back to work signing baseball cards and bats at card shows.

The first shows are going to be interesting to see how the business reacts," said Cal Levy, director of the sports division of Hamilton Projects, which markets the former Cincinnati Reds manager's services. With approval of federal probation officials, Rose plans to make his first appearance in New York City on March 9, followed by an appearance the next day in Westbury, Connecticut.

George Steinbrenner has sent members of major league baseball's Executive Council a 500-page report detailing what he considers improprieties in the investigation that led Fay Vincent, baseball's commissioner, to bar him from running the New York Yankees. The New York Daily News reported Wednesday that the report "is already raising new questions as to whether The Boss was given due process by Vincent and his special prosecutor, John Dowd."

## For the Record

Former New Zealand cricket all-rounder Richard Hadlee, 39, was hospitalized in satisfactory condition on Wednesday after collapsing while watching a one-day match in Dunedin, New Zealand, officials said. Hadlee's wife said the problem had been an irregular heartbeat. (AP)

## BOOKS

## VIETNAM WARS: 1945-1990

By Marilyn B. Young. Illustrated. 386 pages. \$25. HarperCollins, 10 East 53d St., New York, N.Y. 10022

## WHERE THE DOMINO FELL: American and Vietnam, 1945 to 1990

By James S. Olson and Randy Roberts. Illustrated. 321 pages. \$19.95. St. Martin's Press Inc., 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

U2IT'S A measure of their meaning for today that two strongly opinionated but well-documented new histories of the Vietnam War include the same dates in their subtitles: 1945 to 1990. They emphasize that Vietnam resulted from the Cold War and that its effects still linger in the United States, Southeast Asia and in other embattled corners of the world.

Inevitably, the authors of both books "The Vietnam Wars" by Marilyn B. Young, a professor of history at New York University, and "Where the Domino Fell" by James S. Olson, chairman of the history department at Sam Houston State University, and Randy Roberts, professor of history at Purdue University — hear echoes of the Vietnam war in the Gulf.

"Why are we in the Middle East?" Young wonders in a preface written before the war with Iraq. "As of now, President Bush and his administration have told us that we are there to control the source of 'our' oil and through that to protect our very way of life."

"They have invoked Munich and transcendental principles of territorial integrity. I do not suggest any comparison between Southeast Asia and the Middle East or between Vietnam and Iraq. But we had better look very closely at how we approach this or any other intervention."

Olson and Roberts lay their cards face up on the table in a preface that frankly says: "The Vietnam War was the wrong war in the wrong place at the wrong time. War is, above all else, a political event. Wars are won only when political goals are achieved."

"Military firepower and troops are — like diplomacy and money — essentially tools to achieve political objectives. The United States went into Indochina after World War II with imprecise, muddled objectives. It departed in 1975 after a 30-year effort with a political focus just as blurred as it was in the beginning. The war was unwinnable because the United States never decided what it was trying to achieve politically."

Of the two books, "Where the Domino Fell" is the more useful as a reference work because it includes a good chronology and an interpretive bibliography of

the many works that have been recognized as classics of reporting and history. By taking the long view, both histories remind a new generation of readers that Vietnam was not only Lyndon Johnson's war and Richard Nixon's war but John F. Kennedy's war, too.

The policies of these presidents led to the 58,175 names on the war memorial in Washington. Neither "Where the Domino Fell" nor "The Vietnam Wars" gives any comfort to revisionist historians who surmise that President Kennedy would not have continued to take the United States deeper into the quagmire.

At the end of her book — which is more conscious of the need for presidents to be wary of future military adventures — Young writes: "Ronald Reagan jettisoned Carter's human rights policy and set out on a more direct and less expensive approach to healing spiritual wounds. He renamed them."

"The United States invasion of Vietnam was a 'noble cause,' the American-paid mercenaries in Nicaragua were 'freedom fighters.' In one press conference he rewrote the history of Vietnam itself, informing reporters that it had always been two countries that France had liberated after World War II and whose possible reunification was disrupted by Ho Chi Minh's refusal to participate in elections."

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

CARDS that are equal on paper may be unequal at the table. If a declarer has touching high cards in his hand, he should lead the higher if he wishes to induce his opponent to cover, but low if he does not. This guideline can be significant at all levels of the game. The diagramed deal, from the Opbeers Tournament in The Netherlands last October illustrates the point.

South was a new star, Andrew Robson of Britain, who had had an outstanding year with Tony Forester, widely thought to be Britain's best individual performer. The spade nine was led to the jack, and South held up, the textbook play when the suit is known to split 6-2.

Spades were continued, and South won the third round and led the club nine — the key play. West, who has won several world titles, would certainly have covered the ten with the queen, blocked the suit and defeated the contract. But he failed to see the need to cover the nine.

When he played low and the finesse won, South had all the help he needed. He continued with the ten to the jack, hoping that East had not made a tricky duck with the queen and ran clubs.

The eventual diamond finesse succeeded, and the game was home.

WEST (D)  
 ♠ A 10 8 3 2  
 ♥ K 2  
 ♦ 6  
 ♣ Q 8 4 3

EAST  
 ♠ J 7  
 ♥ J 10 6 4  
 ♦ K J 9 8 2  
 ♣ 7 2

SOUTH  
 ♠ K Q 4  
 ♥ A 8 7 3  
 ♦ A Q 7 3  
 ♣ 10 9

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West North East South  
 2 ♠ Pass 3 N.T. Pass  
 4 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass

West led the spade nine.

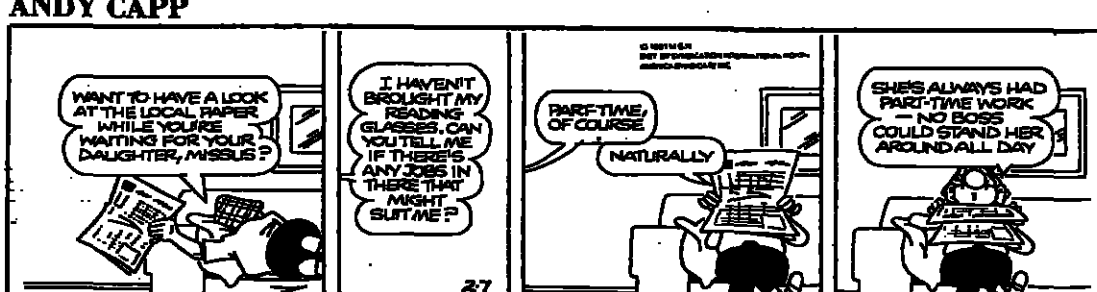
## PEANUTS



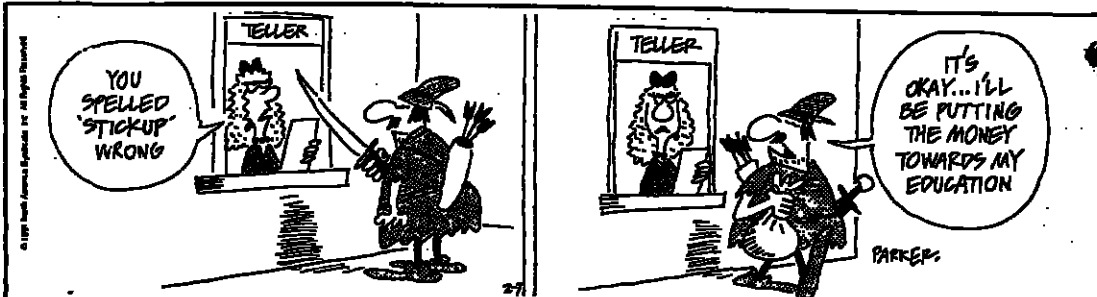
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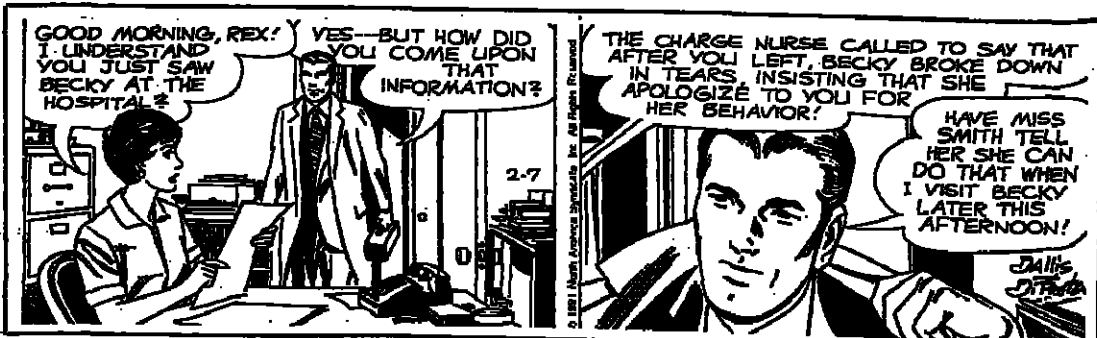
## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD of ID



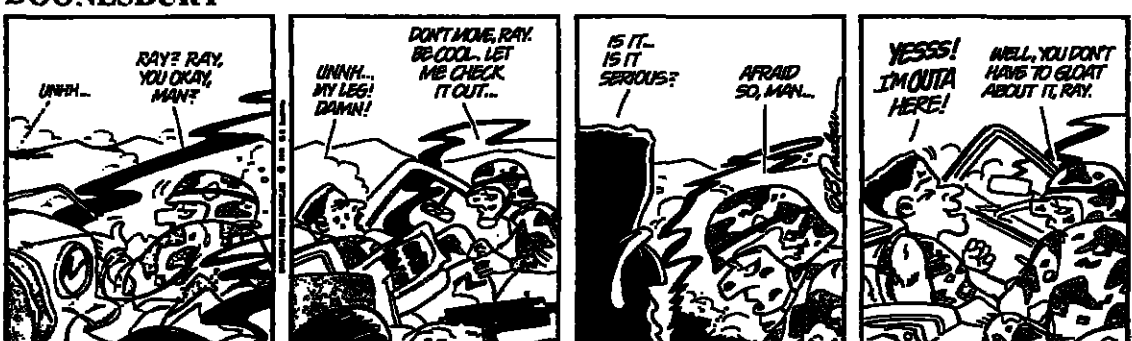
## REX MORGAN



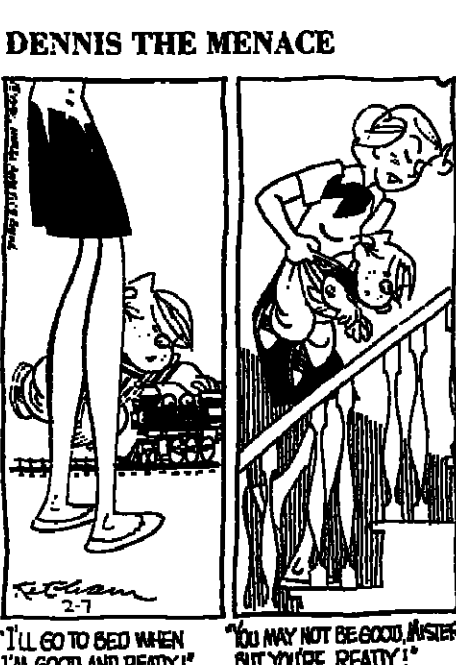
## GARFIELD



## DOONESBURY



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumble words to form one ordinary word.

NADDDY

GUNEB

YOHULL

CLAIFE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: OFF THE

Yesterday's Jumble: TRAIT FROM BURLAP IDENTITY

Answer: The letter O is the incident of vowels, because all the others are in "AUGUR" (moustache)

## BLONDIE



مكتبات الاصل







